

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2131.—VOL. LXXVI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1880.

WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.





## BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at Stourton Castle, Knaresborough, Lady Mowbray and Stourton, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, Viscountess Hood, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 18th ult., at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Richard Carnac Temple, eldest son of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., to Agnes Fanny Searle, daughter of Major-General G. A. Searle.

On March 30, at Christ Church, New Orleans, U.S.A., George H., son of the late Mr. John G. Maclean, of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, to Lizzie, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Hyman, of New Orleans.

## DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., Hilda A Court, daughter of Sir Cecil and Lady Beadon.

On the 21st ult., at Bettisfield, Lady Hammer, in her 67th year.

On the 12th ult., on his passage from Ceylon, Edward, youngest son of General Sir Richard England, G.C.B.

On the 15th ult., Mary Sefton, wife of William Harrison, Rock Mount, Isle of Man, J.P., in her 70th year; the last surviving daughter of the late Thomas and Sophia Beck, of Upton Priory, near Macclesfield.

On the 24th ult., at Croydon, Henryetta Anne, widow of Thomas Arthur Kemmis, M.P., Grenadier Guards, and youngest daughter of the late Colonel Kemmis Kemmis Tynte, M.P., of Halswell House, Somersetshire.

On the 16th ult., Richard Donoughmore Lovett, Esq., thirtieth representative of the Lovett family in an unbroken male line, authentically deduced through Sir Robert Lovett, of Liscombe, High Sheriff of Bucks, 1608, from Guillemus de Louvet, Master of the Wolf Hounds, 1067, eldest son of Richardus de Louvet, temp. Conqueror. "Rex eump, constituit magistrum luporum canum per totam Angliam."

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 10.

## SUNDAY, APRIL 4.

First Sunday after Easter. Low St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.  
Morning Lessons: Numb. xvi. 1-36; 1 Cor. xv. 1-29. Evening Lessons: Numb. xvi. 36, or xvii. 1-12; John xx. 24-30.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., Rev. W. E. Knollys.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. Farrar.

## MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.  
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. G. A. Osborne on Chopin).  
International Literary Association, Steinway Hall, 3 p.m. (Sir Julius Benedict—Recollections of Weber).  
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. Stone on Sound in relation to Music and Musical Instruments, and three following days).  
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m.  
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

Old Lady Day.  
Easter Law Sittings begin.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Dogs and the Problems connected with them).  
Gresham Hall (Dr. Thompson on Physics, 6 p.m., and three following days).  
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.  
Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall, 5 p.m. (M. Ernest Reau on the Influence of the Institutions, Thought, and Culture of Rome on Christianity. To be repeated on Wednesday morning).  
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.  
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Prince Leopold born, 1853.  
Accession of Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, 1831.  
Agricultural Society, noon.  
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.  
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.  
Osteological Society, 8 p.m.  
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.

## THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light as a Mode of Motion).  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.  
Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Roland on the Influence of Dramatic on Pictorial Art).  
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. T. Cole on Terebo and other Insects Destructive to Wood in Marine Works).

## FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

New moon, 3.7 p.m.  
Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Huxley on the Coming of Age of "the Origin of Species," 9 p.m.).  
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Taxation).  
Architectural Association, member's soirée, 8 p.m.  
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.

## SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. James Sully on Art and Vision).  
Geologists' Association at the British Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Owen on Extinct Elephants).

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY.  | DAILY MEANS OF       |                         |            |                    |                  | THERMOM.                 |                          | WIND.              |                                     | Rain in 24 hours, next morning. |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|       | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 P.M. | Minimum, read at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, next morning. |                                 |
| March | Inches.              | °                       | °          | °                  | 0-10             | °                        | °                        |                    | Miles.                              | In.                             |
| 21    | 30.247               | 41.7                    | 31.7       | 70                 | 5                | 48.4                     | 35.8                     | ENE. E.            | 362                                 | 0.000                           |
| 22    | 30.255               | 38.9                    | 32.5       | 80                 | 8                | 43.6                     | 35.0                     | NE. ENE.           | 272                                 | 0.000                           |
| 23    | 30.285               | 38.6                    | 29.5       | 72                 | 4                | 44.8                     | 33.0                     | ENE. NE.           | 338                                 | 0.005                           |
| 24    | 30.209               | 43.9                    | 33.0       | 68                 | 0                | 54.8                     | 32.9                     | ENE. E.            | 371                                 | 0.005                           |
| 25    | 30.029               | 48.4                    | 35.0       | 63                 | 1                | 61.7                     | 36.2                     | E.                 | 395                                 | 0.000                           |
| 26    | 30.012               | 48.0                    | 30.6       | 54                 | 2                | 61.3                     | 40.1                     | E.                 | 430                                 | 0.000                           |
| 27    | 30.126               | 39.1                    | 34.5       | 85                 | 9                | 47.3                     | 33.4                     | NE.                | 351                                 | 0.000                           |

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

|                                 |    |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | .. | 30.272 | 30.215 | 30.314 | 30.248 | 30.043 | 30.018 | 29.135 |
| Temperature of Air              | .. | 44.3   | 34.6   | 41.5   | 46.5   | 51.2   | 51.5   | 38.6   |
| Temperature of Evaporation      | .. | 39.1   | 30.4   | 36.5   | 40.9   | 45.6   | 44.3   | 32.9   |
| Direction of Wind               | .. | ENE.   | NE.    | E.     | ENE.   | E.     | ENE.   | NE.    |

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is now open at Arthur Tooth and Son's Gallery, 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

## MR. FRITH'S NEW PICTURES.

THE RACE FOR WEALTH.  
ON VIEW DAILY, from Ten until Six,  
at the KING-STREET GALLERIES,  
10, King-street, St. James's.  
Admission, One Shilling.  
Including Descriptive Catalogue by Tom Taylor.  
MR. FRITH'S NEW PICTURES.

LYCEUM.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, Every Evening at 8.15. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Morning Performances every Saturday during April, at Two o'clock.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. Every Evening at Eight. Miss Nellie Power, Messrs. G. H. Macdormott, Arthur Roberts, the Brothers Dare, &c. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERU OFFERU at Nine.—M. Dewinne, Midlle, Alice Holt, Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.15. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great Success of the Grand Spectacular SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel Effects, received with immense applause. Arranged by M. Dewinne. Première Danseuse, Midlle, Ada, supported by Midles. Broughton, Powell, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—CASTLE BOTHEREM, by Arthur Law, Music by Hamilton Clarke; followed by ROTTEN ROW, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with THREE FLATS, by Arthur A. Beckett; Music by Edouard Marais. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Three and Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 5s. and 6s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees. THE MOORE AND BURGESS HALL has been BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED and EMBELLISHED by Messrs. Lea and Co., of Warwick-street, Regent-street. NEW AND LUXURIOUS FAUTEUILS have been manufactured by Messrs. Schooldred, of Tottenham House. THE PRIVATE BOXES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS ARE ENTIRELY NEW. Stalls Newly Carpeted, &c. Rendering the Moore and Burgess Hall THE MOST ELEGANT and COMFORTABLE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN LONDON.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE MOORE and BURGESS FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EASTER HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT. On Easter Monday, NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY PERSONS paid for Admission to the Two Special Performances given in the Great Hall.

THE MOORE and BURGESS EASTER HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. EVERY NIGHT at Eight.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT. New and Luxurious Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30. No Fees.

DR. LYNN, PICCADILLY HALL.—There will be Two Performances Daily during Easter week. Tickets at Austin's and Mitchell's.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 10.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 9 59 53 | 10 38   | 11 15    | 11 47      | —         | 0 15 0  | 40 1 3    |
| 1 22    | 1 42    | 2 02     | 2 18       | 2 35      | 2 52    | 3 08      |

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1880.

The country is at this moment in the very thick of the Electoral Contests. By the end of the week the bulk of the Borough Elections will have been decided, and it will be known upon which side victory is assured. We have been almost overwhelmed with speeches. The case of both parties has been fully stated and warmly enforced. How much of that warmth has found its way into electoral action will soon be manifest. "Nothing," it is true, and especially at a General Election, "succeeds like success." The first half of the struggle will largely govern the issue of the last half. In common with our countrymen, we wait their verdict, not, indeed, without anxiety, but certainly without fear. There never has been more earnestness on the part of the Nation in the discharge of its political responsibilities; and what the nation says, when it is wide awake and gives evident signs of deep interest, it is almost sure to say with an instinctive regard to the dictates of common-sense and right feeling.

We do not profess to know how the action is going, or has gone. We understand so much of electoral uncertainties as to refrain from speculating upon merely superficial facts, or upon the most confident boasting of either side, or of both. Of course, we cannot help looking forward to the general result with some preponderant impression of the character which it will assume; but that impression is derived, mainly, from considerations which completely underlie, or are only slightly connected with, passing phenomena. We believe that, as a whole, the people of the United Kingdom are sufficiently intelligent to discern what are the obvious features of true national well-being, and are sufficiently patriotic to desire that it may be legitimately attained. It cannot be concealed that there is much ignorance in connection with the constituent bodies; that deep and almost ineradicable prejudices find too ample room for play in their midst; that many imperfect, many passionate, many corrupt, motives are combined to influence the general result. But where strenuous—we may even say gigantic—efforts have been made, on both sides, to guide that intelligence, to stimulate genuine patriotism, to elevate and to sustain simplicity and purity of motive, and to hold before public attention a high standard of responsibility and duty, we have seldom seen that the work has been in vain. We speak not as to the action of this or that particular class of voters, or of the common tone of political feeling in this

or that particular constituency. Our view rather regards the whole than any individual part, and we have the confidence, created and upheld by historical evidence, that whenever an appeal to public opinion is fairly made, and is backed up by arguments worthy of grave consideration, the English people, in the exercise of the Franchise bestowed upon them (even unfairly distributed, as it is admitted to be) seldom go far wrong, save in a season of political apathy, or weariness, or passion. It usually responds, in the main, to that presentation of national policy which is most in harmony with the established principles of justice, rectitude, liberty, and honour.

We take encouragement, moreover, from another consideration. Let which party win that may, its policy, whether legislative or administrative, domestic or foreign, will be steadied by the force by which it is counteracted. Toryism after a General Election in which a great popular enthusiasm has embodied itself, even if it should prove triumphant, will not be the same thing as the Toryism which prevailed up to the dissolution of Parliament. It will probably be less aggressive, less contemptuous of established forms and usages, less inconsiderate of what is due to its antagonists, less personal in its development, and less mystified in its purposes than it has recently been; while Liberalism, if it should mount to the ascendant, will probably show itself more cautious, and at the same time more definite and effective, than it appeared in Opposition. The two forces—that of movement and that of resistance—will be mutually modified, and the direction in which national policy will advance under the influence of their impact, will be somewhat different, and, probably, somewhat better, than either of them had previously attempted to enforce. It is thus, in fact, that national sentiment improves by the struggle of political parties, and that the atmosphere is cleared by the concussion to which it is periodically exposed. We do not say that it is, or can be, a matter of indifference as to whether victory inclines to this side or to that. But to whichever it is allotted, there is an appreciable neutralisation of some, at least, of the evil consequences which each had anticipated from the other, and in this one may surely take solace even where his sympathies are trodden upon by facts which he would fain have seen other than they are.

May it not be, also, that we are all of us undergoing a useful discipline, however our contests may end? We ought to be learning forbearance towards those with whom we feel ourselves bound to differ, tolerance of temper even towards the intolerant, faith in the "good time coming," although the present time fall far beneath the expectations we had cherished of it. We are bound to set a good example before other nations. We are under a general obligation to exhibit, in as far as it lies within our power, that calmness and consistency of disposition which constitutional regimen naturally tends to produce. The mere mechanism of Government is of small importance in comparison with the spirit and temper with which it is moved to action and kept in it. The soul of a people is far more the regulator of their national life than the institutional forms in which it displays itself. Not, indeed, that the latter are unimportant, but that they owe to the former the chief virtue which they possess. We have all to learn this lesson more perfectly. Every enlightened contest serves to teach it to us, or to imprint it more indelibly upon our minds. If this be so, come what come may, civilisation is advancing, and, spite of temporary obstructions, will advance. Next week we shall probably be able to announce, not, it is true, the actual close, but the virtual issue of one of the severest controversies in this generation. All of us are watching its progress with some solicitude. All, we believe, may accept its results with a full conviction that it will be justified in due time.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, travelling as Countess of Balmoral, and Princess Beatrice, as Princess Beatrice of Balmoral, left Windsor on Thursday week en route for Germany. Her Majesty and the Princess travelled to Portsmouth and embarked thence on board the Victoria and Albert, which left the harbour at ten minutes past one a.m., conveyed by the Osborne, the Alberta, and the Trinity yacht Galatea. The Royal flotilla arrived at Cherbourg in the evening. The Queen and the Princess passed the night on board, and on Good Friday attended Divine service on board the Victoria, prayers being read by Captain Thomson. The Royal travellers disembarked at five o'clock, and proceeded by special train to Paris, arriving at the Batignolles Railway Station at eight minutes past two o'clock on Saturday morning, the journey being continued thence over the circular railway to the Eastern line, and thence forward to Baden, which was reached at half-past three p.m. The Hon. Nassau Jocelyn (Chargé d'Affaires at the Grand Ducal Court of Baden and Hesse), Baron Holzling (Equerry to the Grand Duke of Baden), Baron Göler, and Herr Günner, Oberbürgermeister, received her Majesty at the station. The Queen and the Princess drove to the Villa Hohenlohe, the suite proceeding to the Hôtel Europa. Her Majesty took a short walk on Easter morning to Michaelsberg, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at the English church. The Queen and the Princess drove to the Eberstein Castle in the afternoon. On Monday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the cemetery, where the Queen placed immortelles upon the tomb of her half-sister, Princess Hohenlohe. Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, Viscount Bndport, and Sir Henry Ponsonby, arrived at Darmstadt from Baden-Baden by special train at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday evening, and were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke of Hesse and the elder Princesses. A carriage drawn by four horses was in waiting to convey the Royal party to the castle, where



her Majesty occupies the so-called Assembly Chamber, while apartments were prepared for Princess Beatrice in the Clock Tower.

The confirmation of Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth, the daughters of the Grand Duke of Hesse, took place on Wednesday morning at the Castle Chapel in presence of the members of the Grand Ducal family, Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden. The Royal party occupied seats on both sides of the altar, those of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Grand Duke being placed on the right. Accommodation was provided in the nave of the church and in the choir for the Court dignitaries, the principal functionaries of State, the Generals of the Army, and the other personages invited. The ceremony was opened by a hymn sung by the choir, after which Vicar Sell, the religious instructor of the Princesses, delivered an address to the candidates, who subsequently recited the Confession of Faith. This was followed by the benediction, and the ceremony of receiving the newly confirmed Princesses into the Church, at which Herr Benden, the Court Chaplain, was the officiating minister. The Princesses partook of the holy communion at the close of the ceremony.

The Royal Maundy Charity was distributed in Whitehall Chapel during Divine service on Maundy Thursday to sixty-one aged men and sixty-one aged women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of her Majesty. Prince Leopold and Princess Frederica of Hanover were present. The Queen's other Easter bounties—viz., the Minor Bounty, Discretionary Bounty, and the Royal Gate Alms, had previously been distributed at the Royal Almonry, in Scotland-yard, to upwards of 1300 persons.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Companion of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath on Dr. Farr.

The Hon. David Robert Plunket, M.P., and Mr. George Cubitt, M.P., have been sworn members of the Privy Council.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on the 11th and 13th of May next; and the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on May 7.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended Divine service on Good Friday, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. V. Povah, and the Rev. A. H. Sitwell officiated. The Prince and Princess visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. Prince Leopold and the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess left London, via Queenborough and Flushing, at eleven o'clock p.m., for Brussels and Darmstadt. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Brussels at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon; and were received at the railway station by the King of the Belgians and Mr. Savile Lumley, the English Minister, who accompanied them to the Royal Palace. After a two days' stay the Prince and Princess left Darmstadt. The Crown Prince of Germany, accompanied by his daughter, the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, arrived at Darmstadt on Tuesday evening, and was received at the railway station by the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the other Princes of the Grand Ducal family.

The Prince is announced to visit Holyhead on June 1, to open the new harbour works constructed at that port by the London and North-Western Railway Company.

Her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, Captain Lord Charles Scott, having on board Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, is reported to leave to-day Bermuda for England.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in her Majesty's ship *Lively*, has been making a tour of inspection of the south and west of Ireland. His Royal Highness arrived at Galway on Monday, and was entertained at luncheon at the Galway Club-House.

Prince Leopold went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Monday evening. His Royal Highness will sail direct to Canada on the 29th inst. in the Allan steam-ship *Sarmatian*. From Canada he will proceed through the Western States of America, but he will not (as was recently contemplated) extend his tour to San Francisco. He will be attended by the Hon. Alexander Yorke and Mr. Royle.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Sir Benjamin S. Phillips at his residence at Brighton after the Easter review.

Prince William of Prussia has been staying for some days past at Cumberland Lodge with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Empress Eugénie, travelling as the Comtesse de Pierrefonds, left Chislehurst on Thursday week for Zululand, accompanied by Major-General Sir Evelyn and Lady Wood, the Duc de Bassano, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Campbell, Lieutenant Slade, and Dr. Scott. Her Majesty travelled to Southampton, and embarked thence in the Union Company's steamer *German*. The *German* touched at Madeira on Tuesday, and by telegraph we learn that the Empress Eugénie and suite are in good health.

The marriage of Lord Hastings and the Hon. Elizabeth Harbord, third daughter of Lord and Lady Suffield, will take place in the third week of this month.

Lord Beaconsfield has been chosen President of the Manchester Conservative Club, in place of Lord Derby, resigned.

The council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture intended to be held on April 6 has been postponed.

By the new Act of Distress in Ireland the persons who are relieved on account of the present condition are not to be deprived of their electoral or other franchise.

At Oxford, on Tuesday, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Evans) publicly presented Mr. John Robert Baxter, of Holywell, Oxford, with a handsome gold watch and a purse of fifty sovereigns, for having saved the life of Mr. Barton, an undergraduate, of Magdalen College, when the ice gave way, in Blenheim Park, in January last.

The annual meeting of the National Union of Elementary Teachers was opened at Brighton on Monday by the delivery of an address by the president. The conference extended over three days. Among the subjects discussed were the supply of teachers, graded schools and technical education, compulsory education, and the means of appeal on the part of teachers against decisions of the Education Department.

A meeting of ironworkers' representatives from South Staffordshire, East Worcestershire, North Staffordshire, Warrington, Shropshire, South Yorkshire, and Lancashire was held at Wednesbury on Monday to consider the formation of an association. Twenty thousand operatives were represented. Twenty lodges have been established already. It was resolved to form a society, entitled "The Associated Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of the Midland Counties." The object is to afford mutual trade protection and social benefit.

#### ART-BOOKS.

We have received two fresh volumes in continuation of the series (several of which we have already reviewed) of "Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists" (Sampson Low and Co.). These are *Leonardo da Vinci*, by Dr. Jean Paul Richter, and the *Figure-Painters of Holland*, by Lord Ronald Gower.

Dr. Richter's Life of Leonardo is an epitome, like others of the series, of much, if not all, that is known of the great master down to the present time, and takes note in a cursory way of some works recently attributed to him, though it passes in silence several which have long borne his name. But we were led to expect much more than this. It was represented that the author had found the key to neglected manuscripts of Leonardo preserved at Windsor, and had made important discoveries in them, which were to be published in this biography. Either, however, Dr. Richter's discoveries amount to very little, or he has reserved them for the "special essay" which he tells us in a note of the Appendix he contemplates producing. But all that he intimates is that the "proofs" he "may have," and which he "reserves," afford data only for arriving at the conclusion that the position of the horse upon which Leonardo ultimately decided for the great Sforza Monument (which horse is figured in various attitudes in his drawings at Windsor) was that of walking, not galloping. But such a conclusion is, of course, highly probable in the nature of things, and hardly required the confirmation of Leonardo's manuscripts. For, to support the vast weight when finally cast in bronze of an equestrian group about 26 feet high, with the horse in the position of galloping (not that of rearing up an inclined plane, like the Peter the Great at St. Petersburg, which was certainly not Leonardo's intention), would have required massive mechanical supports that would with great difficulty have been rendered slightly, and of which we believe there is no trace in the master's drawing nor mention in his manuscripts. Dr. Richter does not, however, make this obvious observation, but reserves his proofs in order simply to dispose of the claim made by M. Courajed, in *L'Art* and the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* to have found the actual adopted designs for the finished model of this monument. It might indeed appear from passages in pages 36 and 37 of this book that Dr. Richter's mysterious proofs establish as a fact the actual casting of the monument in bronze. But this assumption is contrary to all known evidence—which invariably speaks of the work as not carried further than the model, and it is also contrary to the intimation conveyed in the reproach (made eleven years after the exhibition of the model of the monument in Milan) by Michael Angelo to Leonardo of the inability of the latter to cast a statue—as related by the anonymous biographer of Leonardo. It is, moreover, utterly improbable that a work of such magnitude, executed in imperishable bronze, should have been unrecorded, and every vestige of it lost to view. As for the quotations of the appendix from the antique Italian of the original manuscripts, to which Dr. Richter seems to attach so much importance, they are evidently merely jottings of a scheme for strengthening the mouldings with irons, and for arranging the pieces so as to receive the liquid metal; they prove nothing as to the actual execution of the bronze casting. The biographer says, somewhat naively, that "we cannot by any means assume with Vasari that the model was only completed in clay." Of course not. There can be no doubt that the model erected in the Piazza d'Armi at Milan, which was afterwards proposed to be removed to Ferrara, and the destruction of which the Gascon archers completed by making a target of it, was not the original clay model, but a plaster cast from it—which is a very different thing from a bronze casting, and might be injured by the arrows or bolts of archers. But Vasari's statement, this time at all events, may be regarded as virtually, though not technically, correct: the plaster cast counts for nothing: it is simply the clay model put, as it were, *en évidence*. Anything that might throw fresh light on the great Sforza Monument is, we need not say, of the highest interest, for had it been completed in bronze and preserved it would probably rank as high in sculpture as the Last Supper in painting. We are driven, however, to believe that the passages of this biography to which we have referred are simply ambiguous (like many others in the book), and do not mean what they seem to imply. There is little else of consequence sufficient to call for remark, except that the biographer's tone throughout is not a little dogmatic. He is apt to make both statements and denials without giving reasons for them, or he gives reasons that are sometimes far from conclusive. A work on the life and works of Leonardo worthy of the subject has yet to be written, and would tax the highest intelligence, the widest and deepest general learning, and the finest critical acumen.

The volume by the amiable and accomplished amateur, Lord Ronald Gower, treats only of the minor figure-painters of Holland, biographies of Rembrandt and Frans Hals having already appeared in this series. Included are Jan Steen, Peter de Hooch, the Ostades, Van der Helst, Brouwer, Terburg, Ferdinand Bol, Gerard Dow, Philip Wouwermans, Gabriel Metz, Nicolas Maes, Mieris, Caspar Netscher, Honthorst, and the till lately almost unknown Van Meer of Delft. The scope of the author is strictly, though hardly judiciously, limited, geographically considered, so that David Teniers and other Flemish figure-painters are not included. All, or nearly all, that is known of the painters dealt with—and very little is known of nearly all of them—is carefully compiled, and lists of their principal works are given. Criticism of a very discriminative character is not attempted, and, indeed, it must be confessed that the opinions generally are of a somewhat old-fashioned description; still, they are appreciative, and in the main not far wrong. It was hardly advisable, we think, to attempt to substitute the correct Dutch names of painters and places for those Anglicised into common use and universally adopted in our art-literature. It was, it is true, desirable to explain what the true names of the painters were, because this knowledge might possibly assist in the identification of a signature; but nobody can be expected nowadays to write or speak of "Ter-Borch" for Terburg, or "Van-Meer" for Van Meer, or Adriaen, Philips, Isack, Jansz, and Pieter, respectively, for Philip, Isaac, Jan, and Peter. Again we have to repeat that the illustrations are superior to those in the first volumes of this interesting series.

*The Year's Art* (Macmillan and Co.) resembles a recent work published in Paris, and, though needing revision in details, supplies in a more complete and satisfactory manner than might have been hoped for from a first attempt the want which many have long felt of a book of reference in matters of art. Mr. Marcus B. Huish, the compiler of this most useful and handy volume, has not only provided, to use his own words, a "concise epitome wherein the student in art can ascertain where and how he can obtain instruction—to which the artist can turn for information as to where and how he may exhibit his work—and where the collector can find when such and such a picture was sold, or when such and such an engraving was published;" but he has furnished a large mass of useful

information besides. Statistical and other particulars are given of the State-aid to art from the reports of the national museums and the art division of the Science and Art Department; and of other museums, galleries, societies, exhibitions, clubs, schools, art-unions, charities, and bequests. Lists are given of the engravings, etchings, and books on art published during the past year, as also of the principal pictures, drawings, and *objets d'art* sold by auction, with the prices they fetched. In addition to other Parliamentary items, the paragraphs relating to the Fine Arts in the report of the Copyright Commission and the Memorial of the Royal Academy thereon are printed *in extenso*. We have, further, a list of dealers, an obituary of the past year, an almanack for the current year; a directory of artists—exhibitors in the principal exhibitions, and many miscellaneous jottings. The hardest part of Mr. Huish's task was probably that of condensing and summarising the voluminous report of the Department of Art. Whether equal or better results might not be obtained with a much less cumbersome "administration," and whether the salaries are regulated in all cases according to the relative importance of the services rendered to the country, might well, we think, be subjects of inquiry. The information respecting the Royal Academy is meagre in the extreme, but for this the compiler is not responsible. No statistics of any kind are published by this anomalous "semi-private body;" and only a Parliamentary Commission can elicit particulars as to its receipts, management, and the discharge of its great public trust. This book should be useful in various ways beyond Mr. Huish's modest aim; and it will be not the less so because the facts are left to speak for themselves. In one instance, indeed, where the compiler expresses an opinion of his own, we are far from agreeing with him—viz., where he states that the Report of the Copyright Commission "appears to hold the scales very evenly balanced between the artist and the purchaser." He remarks, further, that the Royal Academy, "as might be expected, looks at the question from the artist's rather than the purchaser's point of view." Equally fair is it to retort that Mr. Huish, as might be expected, looks at the question from the purchaser's rather than from the artist's point of view—he being the secretary of a print-publishing firm who are purchasers of artists' works.

Our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic have started a new *American Art-Review* (Estes and Lauriat, of Boston, New York, and Chicago), which speaks well for the progress of taste in the United States, and deserves to be successful. Two numbers are already published, and they unite the features of the English "Art-Journal" and "Portfolio." The illustrations, engraved on wood, could hardly be better. The etchings are more unequal; but two or three are fair examples of Unger and other distinguished foreign artists. American art is still mainly borrowed from the French and German schools, and has yet to learn to trust to its own inspirations. There seems to be a strange ignorance in America of our British school and the place assigned to it by the most recent and best-informed foreign critics. The letterpress of the second number of this review, now before us, includes a memoir of the lately deceased American artist William Morris Hunt, and able articles on "The Future of Art" (by the editor), on Designs for the Washington Monument, and on the Discoveries at Olympia, by Mr. C. C. Perkins, the well-known writer on Italian sculpture; together with criticisms on art-books and a "chronicle" of news.

A lecture delivered by Mr. S. Messenger Bradley, F.R.C.S., at the Royal Institution, Manchester, on *The Relationship of Anatomy to the Fine Arts*, has lately been published (J. Heywood, Manchester, and 18, Paternoster-square). It is well worth perusal by artists and all interested in the subject. The law of relative proportionate ratios discovered and enunciated by Professor Zeisler, of Berlin, is the rule of proportion which Mr. Bradley favours, but it is difficult of application by artists. However, many of Mr. Bradley's remarks evince an appreciation of the nature of art not commonly found in professors of anatomy. Incidentally, he recommends the course of artistic anatomy in the Art Schools of Philadelphia for adoption in this country. This course, which was described in "Scribner's Monthly" for September, 1879, consists of thirty lectures, and includes much more than is taught in our Royal Academy. Not only are the skeleton and muscles minutely described and illustrated by dissections, but especial care is taken to demonstrate the muscles of the face, for which purpose electricity is employed to throw individual muscles into action; and two lectures are occupied with the skin and its appendages, including a careful study of the creases and wrinkles of the face and hands—a most important matter for figure and portrait painters.

We have received the first Part of a serial work of at least local interest, illustrative of the *Remnants of Old Wolverhampton and its Environs* (Messrs. Fullwood and Hellier, Wolverhampton). The work is to consist of twenty-five parts, each of which is to contain four etchings on copper. The principal subjects in the first part are the old collegiate church, and Boscobel, the refuge of Charles I. after the Battle of Worcester. The existing church (which we happen to have visited very recently) is of little architectural interest, being in its visible features of late and debased style; there is some fairly good modern glass in the new chancel, but the wall paintings beneath are already decaying.

We have received the volume of the *Portfolio* for 1879. The periodical continues to be conducted with ability by Mr. Hamerton. The etchings and engravings are generally of high character, and there are some admirable examples of photographic and mechanical methods of reproduction, particularly that of M. Amand Durand. The selection, however, is, perhaps, scarcely so happy as in some previous years, the subjects of several of the illustrations being either extremely familiar or of little or altogether out-of-the-way interest. Among the more valuable articles are the series on "Aesthetics," by the editor, which are suggestive, though fragmentary, and sometimes open to question. Among the more interesting of the biographies of artists are those of Goya, also by the editor, and of Old Crome, by Mrs. Heaton. There is also a long series of illustrated papers on Oxford, by Mr. A. Lang. The *Art-Chronicle* will be found useful for reference.

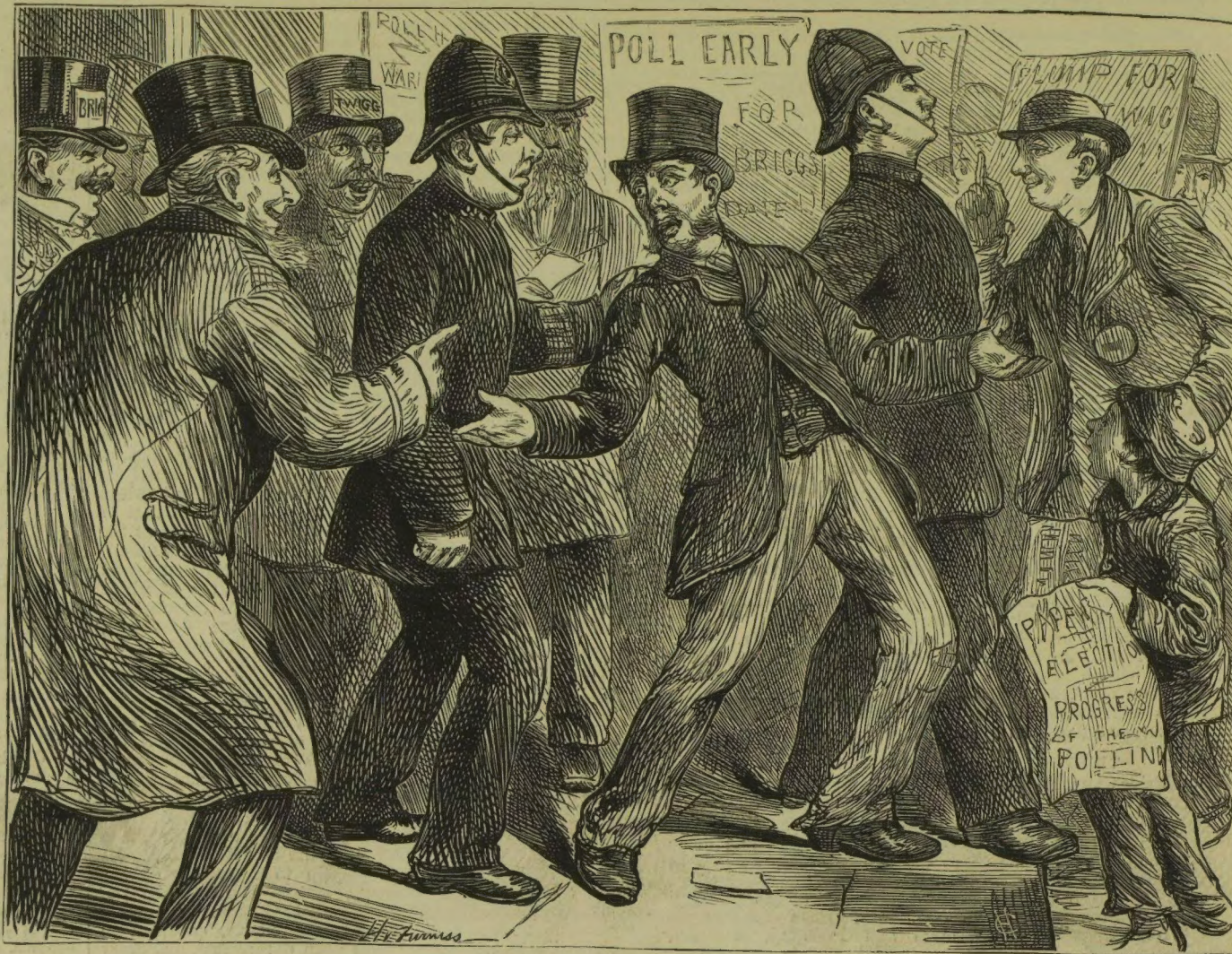
*A Guide to Modelling in Clay and Wax*, by Moreton Edwards (Lechertier, Barbe, and Co.), contains some information for "beginners" on the implements used for modelling, but not much instruction on the processes; the book serves, however, to advertise the "professor" and a firm of artists' colourmen. The secondary title, "Sculptural Art made Easy," is rather misleading as well as pretentious. A great deal more than is to be found in this small manual will be required by the serious student of sculptural art, and the best of guides will not render the art easy.

An approximate calculation puts the number of pins manufactured daily in Europe at 80,000,000. The quantity lost every day is about the same. The cost price of a pin varies from two to three-thousandths of a centime. England (Birmingham, London, and Dublin) produces most—50,000,000 a day.



## ELECTION SKETCHES.

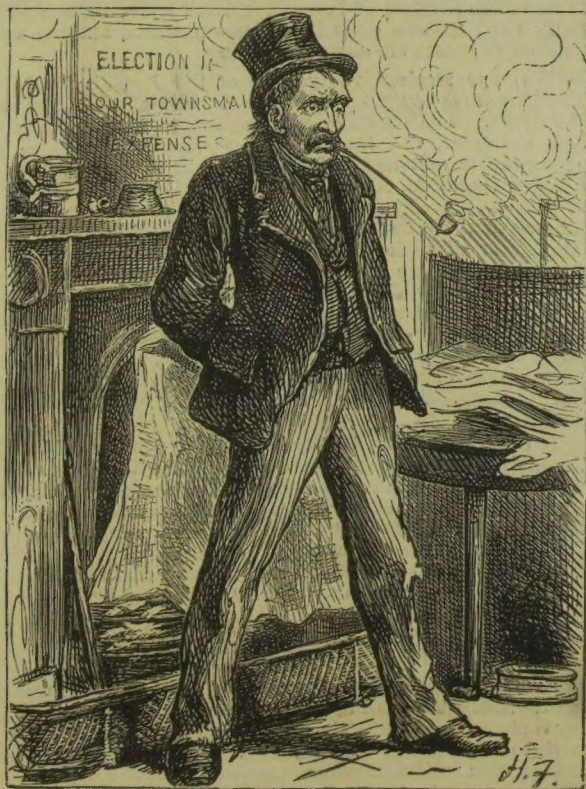
In this week of the actual fighting bustle, so far as concerns most of our cities and boroughs, that goes to decide the political issue joined between the parties for and against the Beaconsfield Ministry, we again fill some pages of our Journal with Sketches of a General Election. The scenes of canvassing, disputing, public speaking, and responsive cheering, or hissing, groaning, and hooting—the sitting of committees, and of snugly private managers, to arrange details of business, or to procure various kinds of service—the types of a popular and an unpopular candidate, of one who is agreeable to the ladies, and one who boasts himself most eager to grasp “the horny hand of the honest British workman, though hardened with useful toil”—the tricks which may be attempted at the polling-booth, in the way of personation or cunning abuse of the ballot—we behold all these, all the fair play and the foul play of this grand national sweepstakes on the race-course of competition for the aggregate majority of suffrages throughout the United Kingdom. It is a lively spectacle, with a great deal of human nature in it; and the diverse conditions of our social life, high and low, rich and poor, elegant and vulgar, as well as the far wider and more frequent diversities of personal character—the upright and the venal or dastardly, the generous and the self-seeking—in every class of worldly rank, are here brought into view at the call of a Royal invitation to use the electoral franchise. Many a man, in the esteem of his neighbours or townfolk who have been watching his movements and listening to his talk with guesses or inquiries about the way he was likely to vote, will receive a certain stamp from this week's critical procedure. He may be as honest a tradesman, as kind a husband and father as anybody else, but the measure of his reputed intelligence,



THE FATE OF A PERSONATOR.



CANVASSING—OLD STYLE.



"TWO MILLIONS SPENT IN ELECTION EXPENSES, AND I CAN'T GET A PENNY OF IT."

of his general knowledge, and of his zeal for the public welfare, must be somewhat altered, they will mostly think, by his agreeing or differing with their political views. It is inevitable that such should be the reflex action upon ordinary life of a vast effort, through the General Election, to manifest the will of a free country upon grave national affairs. And this is better than a cold and stupid or slavish indifference to large interests and lofty ideas, to the wide concerns of government and legislation, and of “peace with honour” in the company of foreign States. It is better, so long as we all remember to show due regard for one another's liberty of judgment, and preserve neighbourly goodwill in spite of dissentient opinions.

The past and present days of restless turmoil, with all their deep excitement of feeling, have been outwardly, in most places, exempt from scenes of disorderly violence, such as were formerly witnessed in “the good old times,” before and after the Reform Bill of 1832, which men not yet aged can distinctly remember as an event heard of in their contemporary childhood. How the battle raged in each of those rotten little West Country boroughs, spared by the Whigs for reasons known to

themselves, where two or three rival millionaires, attended by their well-paid staff of election agents, attorneys to intrigue, and barristers to make speeches, writers of placards, of handbills, and paragraphs, as well as the election agents, the canvassers or buyers of votes, with unstinted rolls of guineas in hand, would come down from London, by successive post-chaises four-in-hand, to bid against each other for the bigger part of a small half-pauper constituency, numbering altogether less than 500 electors! Such campaigns have been seen in our lifetime, and therewith long revels of uproarious, ferocious, ribald humour and roystering fun; the reckless, good-natured English mob delighting in the license of tongue, in the continual exchange of coarse satire and of provoking taunts, as much as in the flow of beer and stronger liquors from every tap, the parade of music-bands and flaunting banners through the streets, the universal wearing of party colours by man, woman, and child, day after day, as the pending conflict waxed hotter in its factitious fury. The interruption of outdoor meetings, but especially of the proceedings on nomination day, by the hostile party sending in a gang of savage chargers and plungers, armed with sticks and clubs, forcibly to cleave the assembled crowd asunder, driving a mass of harmless and defenceless people off the ground, was a very common

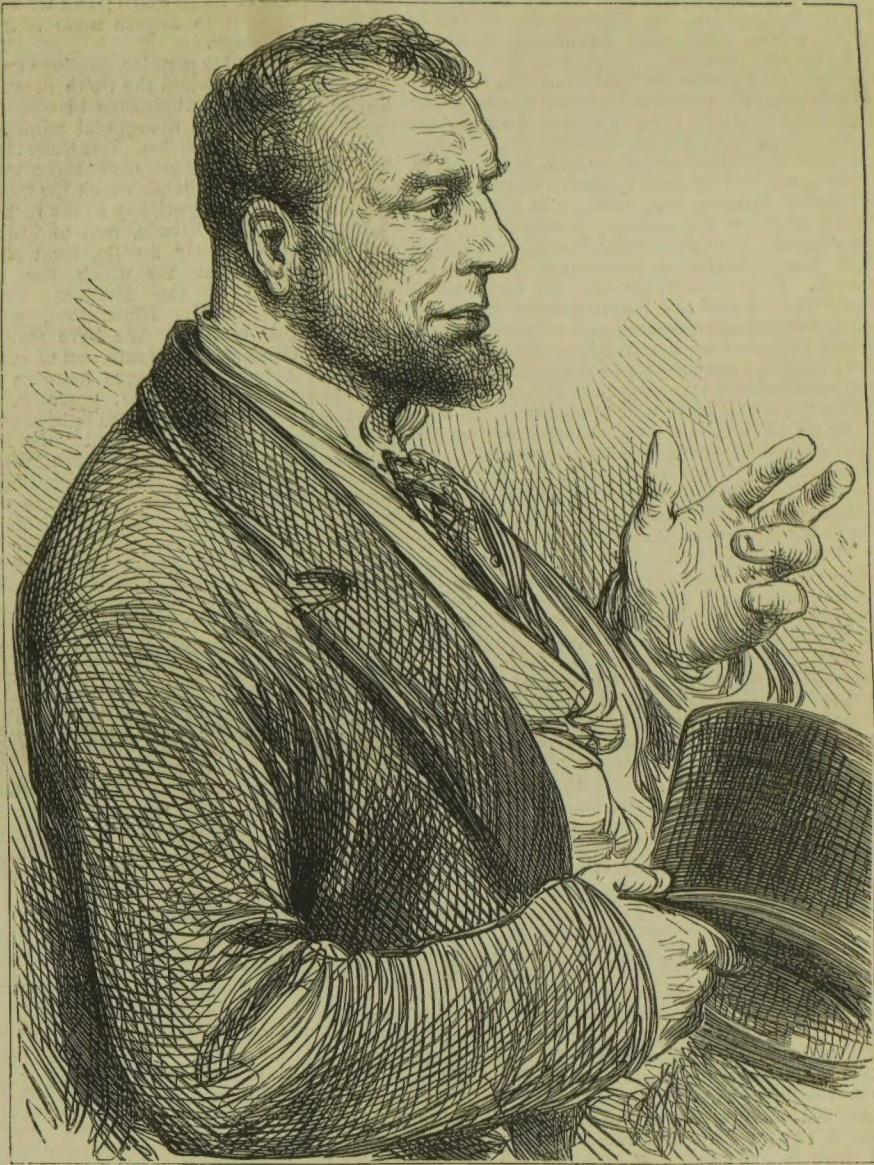




ELECTION SKETCHES.



THE LADIES' FAVOURITE.



THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.



THE OLD VOTER WHO REMEMBERS THE FIRST REFORM BILL.



THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.



manœuvre. This might appear an entertaining performance seen from the security of the hustings above, "to one who had no friend, no brother there," but who sat looking down upon the fray. We forbear to speak of the drinking and its effects, or of the actual bribing, the frauds on polling-day, the kidnapping, beating, or threatening of voters, and other downright criminal practices of the ancient system. The triumphal procession or "chairing" of a newly-elected M.P., with miles of carriages and horsemen, with a profuse display of orange and purple, or it might be pink and blue, in flags and streamers aloft from housetop and window, and in rosettes or garlands of ribbon that decorated all bonnets, hats, and breasts of his myriad supporters, was a very pretty sight. Great is the change of electioneering manners and customs in England during the last thirty years, as the younger generation may learn from some passages in Lord Beaconsfield's and Lord Lytton's novels, or from the Pickwickian experiences in the borough of Etanswill. It is scarcely possible for caricature to surpass the reality of that wild and fantastic waste of popular energies and misuse of superior personal and social influences that was frequently exhibited upon such important occasions.

Now, turning over the six pages of Election Sketches and other Illustrations of this subject in our present Number, we may leave "the Old Voter who Remembers the First Reform Bill," to go on with his own personal recollections of that obsolete system of electioneering, upon which some retrospective remarks have been made. The "Old Style of Canvassing," which was frequently practised in those days when George or William, instead of our good Queen Victoria, reigned as King over this Constitutional realm, is depicted in a very Pickwickian sketch. Here we seem to recognise the trim figure of Mr. Perker, attorney-at-law, or one of the firm of Dodson and Fogg, with two demure satellites from a London office, transacting summary negotiations at the portal of that fortress of popular liberties, a freeborn Englishman's house and "castle." There is a golden, if not silver, key that will promptly open the sturdy door of political independence and seclusion to the emissaries of a wealthy candidate. "What shall we say, my dear Sir?" the wily tempter asks, with a cunning wink at the bluff and burly object of his pecuniary seductions. "We must consider your trouble and loss of time, of course; that is but right and fair. Shall we make it ten—or say, fifteen—or come now, I should say twenty?" So many of King George's yellow guineas, with the dragon and the sainted knight-errant thereon stamped, will presently drop from a purse into the country voter's ample and capacious palm, and will be silently transferred to the deep pocket of his drab breeches; while his name is safely booked for the approaching poll, *sans peur et sans reproche*, to the credit of the party, Whig or Tory, as the case may be. Such was the virtue of our grandfathers, in that imperfect state of being, morally and socially regarded, which prevailed in this country half a century ago "ere human statute purged the gentle weal." Bribery, treating, and personal intimidation, with various other practices but slightly noticed above, were actually committed, sometimes, by many of our unworthy predecessors, who had little idea, in their benighted condition, how wise and good and noble we, their offspring of this generation, should become.

But there is too much risk of indulging an undue self-complacency in this comparison of the past with the present age. The reformation of our electoral methods, as well as of the franchise and the local distribution of representative privilege, has again and again occupied the attention of legislators. Nomination, for instance, which used to mean a hideous riot and brawl of the worst rabble in the open market-place, with none of the speakers audible a stick's length from the hustings, and with savage insults or dirty missiles furiously hurled at their heads, is now extremely quiet. The returning officer sits with his clerks and other assistants in a guarded room, where only the several candidates, with their proposers and seconders, and perhaps a solicitor or agent, may enter to deliver the papers of nomination duly signed. Polling, likewise, in the old times a severe ordeal of constancy for the voter who had to speak aloud the choice that he dared to own, in the presence of his tyrants and of his enemies, braving their instant anger and future vengeance, has been reduced to a secret ritual of the mystic ballot. He presents the card showing his name and number on the register, and is furnished with an official paper bearing the names of the rival candidates; he retires to a sheltered desk, marks a cross opposite those for whom he wishes to vote, and, folding up the paper, he then by himself puts it into the box. The old crime of "personation," however, by the fraud of coming up to claim the registered franchise of another man, is still of possible occurrence. It has been made a felony, punishable with as much as two years' imprisonment and hard labour on the treadmill. So base an act is deserving, indeed, of some considerable penalty; and "the fate of a personator," led off by the police to durance vile, as he appears in one of our Artists' Sketches, will not excite much compassion. The modern type of "paid canvasser," who looks as if he might be a district visitor sent round by the parish clergy to ask subscriptions for the schools or the doles of soup and blankets, is far more decorous and respectable than election canvassers used to be. It would seem, to judge from that other figure on the same page, that "the Irish vote" has not much improved in quality; but we cannot venture, with the fear of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar before our eyes, to dwell on this portentous subject, and would fain hope that there is some exaggeration in the ugly portrait which our Artist has drawn. Before quitting the topic of reforms and improvements, it may be observed that, somehow or other, incorruptible as we all now are, decent, sober, honest, civil, polite, orderly, and quiet, in our electioneering business, the aggregate cost of the big job, now going on all over the United Kingdom, is still estimated at two millions sterling! A club of statistical inquirers might find useful occupation in seeking to ascertain the principal ways of spending this huge sum of money. How much of it pays for the hire, at an inordinate rate, of committee-rooms at the numerous public-houses? How much for hundreds of cabs engaged from morn till night? How much for printing enormous piles of handbills and placards, in coloured ink, with great varieties of form and size, and for their circulation, by hired messengers and billstickers, in every street and lane of the town? How much for the enlistment of gangs of idle fellows, who are expected to do nothing but cheer and clap and stamp at the candidate's meetings, but are nowise forbidden to go and disturb those of the opposite party? We may well pause for a reply to these questions; they are not likely to be soon answered by the knowing managers. The "chairman of committee" is a very nice old gentleman, who has learned to keep his own counsel, and that of his local associates in political effort, in their "consolidation of co-operation," at such times as these. Nobody can be expected to step forth out of their secret conclave at the White Horse or at the Blue Lion, in order to give us the items of cost, and to say, "That's the way the money goes." Our unlucky fellow-citizen in the chimney-corner of the tap-room below, standing and smoking the pipe of impatience with an air of sullen indignation would like to know a little more

about it. The grievance to him, as he says, "that I can't get a penny of it," seems undeniable from his point of view. But the propriety and public advantage of much that is legally done, even where it does not amount to indirect bribery, may surely be disputed; and we hope that Parliament will soon be invited to impose some additional restraints on such proceedings.

As for popular meetings and platform speeches, to discuss or to expound the views of any political party, their effect is generally wholesome in awakening the spirit and intelligence of the less thoughtful minds, and in provoking a desire for real information. But there is apt to be a grotesque comicality in some aspects of these assemblies, notwithstanding the earnestness with which the well-meaning orators devote themselves energetically to the task of persuasion, in the face of a mixed multitude, part of which may be stupidly inattentive, part fiercely hostile, from some passionate prejudice, to the cause for which the speakers are pleading. The scene at the Holborn Townhall, which is the subject of our Illustration, affords a graphic example of this remark. We have more confidence in the successful elimination of truth and of sound principles by the process of a tranquil dialogue between the two sensible-looking men whose respective portraits, entitled "Argument" and "Unconvinced," are figured on another page. Looking, too, at him who is called "the Man of the People," with his countenance of manly firmness and settled thoughtfulness, his attitude of modest and gentle self-reliance, and the traces of a laborious and anxious life upon his face, we are happy to recognise the best type of the Englishman, and certainly not less of the Scotchman, the fitting and worthy advocate of Liberal principles. The remaining fancy portraits—those of the "Popular Candidate" and the "Unpopular Candidate," presenting themselves, each on the balcony of his hotel; the one with an obsequious bow and smirk of complacent greeting to his venal crowd of worshippers; the other, erect and stern, conscious of his own integrity, or pretending to be so conscious, defying the groans and hisses of an infuriated mob; these forcible impersonations can speak for themselves. And so can "The Ladies' Favourite," with his dandified airs of refinement and personal elegance, sufficiently indicate the nature of his claims to regard, which have little to do with intellectual capacity. The ladies, for their part, whoever be their favourite candidate, have very often proved their superior talent for the work of canvassing votes. Our front page Engraving, it will be observed, sets forth an incident of this kind with some degree of pleasantry. The good-natured shopkeeper, a grocer or Italian warehouseman, will yield to the entreaties of his fair visitors, as we already see. He knows that they, at least, are not going to take their custom to the Co-operative Stores.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The *Journal Officiel* of Tuesday published the decrees of the Government respecting the religious congregations. The first article dissolves the Jesuits' Association and orders the closing of the schools and novitiates within three months.

An excited crowd attended the drawing of the lottery got up on behalf of the poor of Paris and of the sufferers by the Murcia inundations, which began on Sunday at the Palace of the Trocadéro in Paris. The fourteen grand prizes were drawn on Sunday, and the rest of the week has been devoted to the drawing of the other prizes, numbering 2664. M. Charles Mounier, Mayor of Commes, Pas de Calais, is given as the winner of the first prize of 100,000f.

The horse show at the Palais de l'Industrie opened on Wednesday, remaining open for a fortnight.

### GERMANY.

The Emperor William, in acknowledging the congratulatory address presented by the Municipality of Berlin on the occasion of his Majesty's birthday, says:—"Having succeeded, with the help of the Almighty, in obtaining a satisfactory result to my efforts for the preservation of peace, I trust that the Divine assistance will be continued to me in future with the like result; and that, under the same protection, the commercial prosperity now returning after a long period of depression may become permanently strengthened on solid bases."

By Imperial command, the text of the telegrams exchanged between the Emperor William and the Czar on the celebration of the birthday of the former has been published by the *Official Gazette* of Berlin.

The gifts presented and periodical subscriptions promised in aid of either charitable or patriotic institutions as a means of celebrating the Emperor's Golden Wedding have been counted, and the total number has been found to amount to 686, representing a total value of 5,200,687 marks in gifts and donations, and 83,236 marks a year in subscriptions.

Professor Curtius, delivering the usual speech on the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor in the University of Berlin, said that, owing to the liberality of the Emperor, the excavations at Olympia can now be brought to a worthy end. Professors Curtius and Adler set out for Olympia on the 24th inst. They are accompanied by Councillor Kaupert, who is to make a survey of the environs of Olympia. The Emperor of Germany has granted 80,000 marks out of his private purse to complete the enterprise.

Count Herbert von Bismarck, the German Chancellor's eldest son, has been promoted from the rank of Secretary of Legation to that of Councillor of Legation.

Herr H. B. Oppenheim, the well-known national Liberal author, and member of the German Parliament, died on Monday night, at Berlin. He was one of the few South Germans who advocated unity, under Prussian auspices, even prior to 1866.

A Berlin engineer, in connection with the Messrs. Erlanger, has asked to be permitted to connect every house in the capital with a central telephone station.

### RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg on Tuesday states that the Empress of Russia was fast sinking.

An official announcement has been made at St. Petersburg of the great precautions that are to be taken to ensure the safety of the Winter Palace and its inmates. Each floor is to be in charge of officers of the Imperial Guard, who are required to know personally every servant, and to arrest all strangers whose business is unknown.

General Loris Melikoff is rendering himself popular at St. Petersburg by releasing innocent prisoners and alleviating the treatment of those confined in the dungeons of the city.

Another secret printing press has been discovered in St. Petersburg, and sixteen arrests have been made. Two newspapers have each received a first warning from the censor.

M. Martens, a Professor of International Law at St. Petersburg, has, at the request of the Russian Admiralty, given a lecture at the Cronstadt Naval Club upon Central Asia. He expressed a strong opinion that a struggle between England and Russia would be a great misfortune for both nations, and

urged the necessity for a friendly solution of the Central Asian question.

The *Daily News* has intelligence regarding the Russian expedition in Central Asia by a despatch from Teheran of Monday night's date. It is reported that at Tchikislar and Chatte preparations are singularly backward. The entire force is 2000, and General Mouravieff commands provisionally. The despatch adds that the Turcomans refuse to pay the four years' taxes demanded by the Shah and are blockading the Persian camp.

The possibility of war between Russia and China is said to be freely discussed at St. Petersburg; but (according to the correspondent of the *Standard*), while it cannot be said that peace is not in danger, some of those who are best qualified to form a sound judgment in the matter think a collision will be avoided.

### TURKEY.

The Porte is again in a difficulty about money. The army contractors, to whom five millions are owing, have resolved to furnish no more supplies until the arrears are paid.

The latest instance of the financial difficulties of the Porte is the reduction of the salaries of the Counsellors of State to a uniform sum of five thousand piastres per month, which is less than half of what some of them have been in the habit of receiving.

The Porte, desiring to restrict the activity of Midhat Pasha in inaugurating reforms in Syria, has taken from him two thirds of his territory, and limited his administration to the vilayet of Damascus.

The decree which depreciated the value of Ottoman silver has been repealed.

### GREECE.

M. Tricoupis, President of the Ministry, and interim Minister of Finance, introduced the Budget on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies. He estimated the expenditure at 6,816,000 drachmas less than the original Budget as presented by the last Ministry.

M. Coumoundouros intends, it is stated, introducing bills to increase the revenue by 3,000,000 drachmas. He proposes to abolish the tithe system of taxation, which has hitherto been universally in force.

### EGYPT.

It has been decided upon by the Council of Ministers to abolish taxes in kind in Upper Egypt.

Egypt is preparing for a war with Abyssinia, in which the latter country threatens to become the aggressor. King John has obtained a great victory over some rebel chiefs, and added their warrior subjects to his army. Egypt is fortifying two harbours in the Gulf of Aden.

### AMERICA.

President Hayes has nominated Mr. James B. Angel American Minister to China, in the place of Mr. Seward, who has been recalled. He has also nominated two Commissioners to proceed to China to negotiate a treaty with that country.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Bret Harte as United States Consul at Glasgow, and has ratified the treaty relative to the French claims without amendment.

The controversy on the Tariff question in the States House of Representatives has attracted great attention. The House on Tuesday considered the tariff question for six hours, great confusion and excitement at times prevailing, and the debate was renewed on Wednesday. The House on Thursday sent the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, the Protectionists carrying the day on a test vote by 142 to 100. Thirty-four Democrats and Greenbackers voted with 108 Republicans in the affirmative. This included sixteen from the Middle States, eleven from the South, three from New England, three from Indiana, and one from Wisconsin. The entire minority were Democrats. This week has been the most exciting of the Session, the result showing that Congress will not reduce the Tariff.

The Texas Republican Convention has selected sixteen delegates to the National Convention to support General Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, but did not instruct them further than to vote as a unit in this sense. General Grant, speaking at a banquet at Galveston, said that he wished the people of the South would forget in their prosperity that there was a boundary between the North and the South, as all would be happier and more prosperous when sectional feeling had disappeared. He also expressed the hope that the country would progress happily and contentedly without being too much governed. The *Boston Advertiser* states that a despatch from Washington positively announces that the General will withdraw his candidature for the presidency. The report, however, is said to require confirmation.

President Hayes has nominated Mr. James B. Angell American Minister to China, in the place of Mr. Seward, who has been recalled. He has also nominated two commissioners to proceed to China to negotiate a treaty with that country.

The lock-out which has existed since the 15th inst. in the pianoforte factories in New York terminated last week. The manufacturers have been unable to agree among themselves respecting the rate of wages, and the men have consequently returned to work on their own terms.

The relief ship *Constellation* is entirely loaded, having on board 3058 barrels of provisions, with a considerable quantity of boys' clothing. The Secretary of the Navy instructs Commander Potter to sail to Dublin, and there deliver the cargo to the *New York Herald* Committee, that they may dispose of it according to their discretion. The ship sailed last Saturday. All the services connected with the departure, the loading, lighterage, pilotage, and towage, were contributed free. The Philadelphia Relief Fund reaches 37,466 dols.

### CANADA.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick last week rejected a proposal to move the seat of Government to St. John by 20 votes to 18.

Sir Francis Hincks and the other directors of the Consolidated Bank have been acquitted of the charges made against them in connection with the affairs of that establishment.

The Canadian team who are to participate in the rifle competition at Wimbledon this year have been selected. The team numbers twenty men, eight of whom are from Ontario, four from Quebec, three from Nova Scotia, one from New Brunswick, one from Prince Edward's Island, two from Manitoba, and one from British Columbia.

A Toronto despatch states that Mr. George Brown, Canadian Senator and leader of the Reform party, was shot in the thigh on Thursday week by a discharged employé, who was immediately arrested. Mr. Brown's wound is not dangerous.

### INDIA.

A telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent at Lahore states that Fort Battye was attacked on Friday night. Lieutenant Angelo and twelve men were killed and nineteen sepoy and followers were wounded. The enemy were repulsed.

According to a Cabul telegram, Mr. Griffin has stated to the chief Sardars that there will be no permanent annexation, that Yakob Khan will not be reinstated, that it is considered



The bombardment of Arica, the principal seaport of Southern Peru, by the Chilians on Feb. 27, does not seem to have been altogether successful. The Chilean transport brought up 12,000 troops, nine thousand of whom were landed at Ilo without encountering any resistance. It was then determined to attack Arica, but the forts and the Peruvian monitor which they sheltered replied vigorously, and compelled the Chilean vessels to return to their anchorage. The Peruvian monitor came out to meet them, and an encounter ensued the vessels coming within a hundred yards of each other. The Huascar, however, refrained from ramming the Monitor, as the latter was towing a torpedo-vessel. A shot from the Peruvian ship shattered the mizenmast of the Huascar and killed her commander, Captain Thompson. The engagement lasted for an hour afterwards, and appears to have ended in the retreat of the Chilean vessels.—A despatch from Panama has been received at the Chilean Legation at New York, reporting that Moquegua has been occupied by 14,000 Chilean troops without fighting.

Mr. William E. Symons, B.A., of University College, has been elected to one of the Fereday Fellowships at St. John's

The Rev. C. G. Gipp, M.A., Head Master of the Stratford-on-Avon Grammar School, has resigned his appointment









THE GENERAL ELECTION: THE UNPOPULAR CANDIDATE.—SEE PAGE 316.



## TALK OF THE WEEK.

"But O she dances such a way! No sun upon an Easter Day is half so fine a sight," sings Sir John Suckling when he is commemorating in verse the wedding of Roger Boyle, the first Earl of Orrery (then Lord Broghill) with the beautiful Lady Margaret Howard, daughter to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, of whom the self-same poet once said in one of his letters: "I know you have but one way to teach me to get into love, and will prescribe me now to look upon Mistress Howard." There is no reason to dispute the good taste of Suckling, or to deny the attractive fascination of the celebrated lady, whose "feet beneath her petticoat like little mice stole in and out;" but if she were fairer than such a sun as shone upon Brighton on Easter Day in the year of grace 1880, then, indeed, she were worthy of a poet's praise. Dry it was and cold in the shade, but everything sparkled the day before the battle on the Sussex Downs; sea, parade, flower gardens, and pier literally danced in the sun, and, as I have constantly had occasion to observe, the exhilaration of the atmosphere emptied the public-houses and gave a moral tone to the whole of the enormous volunteer army that has been so justly praised for its abstinence and discipline. This year I had occasion to attentively watch the volunteers on their arrival and departure. I saw them on duty and off duty, in billets and on the Parade, along the King's-road and during the march past on the Race Course, and from first to last better behaviour it would be impossible to find. The members of the civilian army positively thrust themselves forward and came prominently into notice in order that they might salute an officer, and show the force of obedience. The pipe-smoking in the streets when in uniform looked a little rough; but, considering that the majority of them had no change of clothes, it would have been affectation, not to say unreasonable cruelty, to have put their pipes out when off duty.

Very general remarks were made at Brighton concerning the scanty wardrobe in the possession of this important section of our auxiliary forces, but luckily the open sea and the inclosed baths afforded refreshment to those who were necessarily compelled not to be squeamish in the matter of changes of raiment. But even the volunteers are provided with limited trappings that will carry something, and are consequently so much the better than the boys on the bicycles, who visit these holiday cities literally in the things they stand up in, and have grown to substitute silk handkerchiefs for linen collars during these excursions over enormous tracts of country. In spite of the opposition in certain quarters, this invigorating amusement is apparently more popular than ever, and has been so firmly established that no ridicule can now stop it, and nothing but bad weather will destroy its charm.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. Butler) may consider herself a very fortunate lady to have met with such a distinguished honour as has been paid to her this year by the authorities at the Royal Academy in creating, on her account, a very formidable and dangerous precedent. This clever and popular lady, as everyone knows, is painting a large and important canvas purporting to be the scene at Rorke's Drift during the recent Zulu campaign; but it has not been so rapidly executed as was the case with M. de Neuville, who has selected the same subject and exhibited it already to the public. In point of fact, Mrs. Butler was late with her work, and according to the rules would have been shut out of the Academy Exhibition; but she has obtained a month's grace, which has never yet been given to anyone before of whatever rank or station. The picture is to be accepted without being seen, to be adjudicated upon without being present at Burlington House, and to be hung according to the limits of the frame, which is to represent "Rorke's Drift" for the moment. By this device the artist will be able to be ready by the "Press day," that is to say, by the Wednesday or Thursday before the first Monday in May. It is said that the highest influence was sought and obtained in order to secure this privilege, and courtesy forbids any question as to the policy of the Royal Academy Council. There can surely be no shadow of doubt that the picture would have been unanimously accepted if ready, and, in addition to the pleasure of paying a compliment to so distinguished a lady, the authorities doubtless felt that they were securing a certain popularity for the forthcoming exhibition, that is, so rumour declares, to contain very remarkable works by Mr. Orchardson, Mr. Gow, and Mr. Alma Tadema.

Amongst the dead or dying arts is the rare gift of cultivated and expressive ballad-singing. Our age is too fast and hurried to allow us to pause while someone, touching the piano with exquisite finish, warbles out a pure and wholesome ditty, with but little voice, perhaps, but with a style that quickly reaches the heart and eyes. Amongst the last singers of this good old school, a very master of simple sentiment, is William Wrighton, the author of "Her bright smile haunts me still," and many a ballad as pure and wholesome as the primroses in a wood on a spring morning. All those who have heard William Wrighton piping out "Shylie Bawn" and other ditties of his own composition will regret that he is in "the downhill of life," but will rejoice that, before he quits the scene that he has so often cheered with his presence and his melody, his friends intend to present him with a testimonial and bid him an affectionate farewell from public life. At the evening parties of long ago, when Mr. Corney Grain and the younger Mr. Grossmith were in their cradles, it was Wrighton who (with John Parry) used to amuse cultivated society with his pretty songs and finished art. There is an infinite grace in the melodies so constantly poured out by the former, and, strange to say, as he has often informed his friends, his most sentimental songs were all composed in railway-trains. There must be something in the rhythm of the engine that induces composition, for verse-makers find the same facility in writing stanzas during a railway journey. There was once a very popular song by Wrighton called the "Postman's Knock" that was conceived and finished during a brief journey by rail.

The hideous district encircling the Newport Market Refuge in Soho, has been appropriately termed the "Robbers' Free," for no one can get into it without confusion, or be free of it without considerable danger. The actual "Refuge," that supports under charity so many houseless and homeless lads, and trains them up to be band boys in the Army, or sailors in her Majesty's Navy, is in reality an old stable, of royal origin, that has been made habitable by means of panelling, whitewash, and paint; and here, as is not generally known, the downcast artisan, anxious to be free from the contamination of the casual ward, can get any night a supper and a lodging, and be enabled to get to his work in decent time in the morning. No labour is enforced that keeps the poor destitute fellow hanging about the yard until it is too late to get any employment, and I have been confidently informed that many a man has been saved from joining the huge and rapidly increasing mendicant army by this consistent and liberal form of charity. But admirable as may be the institution when you get to it through tortuous streets and avenues of costermongers' barrows, it is not encouraging to find that on venturing into the neighbourhood you may be robbed in open day, and half murdered as well if any attempt is made to pursue the thief. A more deplorable neigh-

bourhood does not exist in London than the mysterious colony between Bloomsbury and Charing-cross, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and the Strand, and the sooner it is Hausmanised the better for the metropolis. In the full glare of the gas-light, the other evening, a lady and gentleman hurrying from one of the theatres to get a cab by a short cut, were attacked by a gang of those forbidding-looking women who stand at the entrance to the courts, with their heads swathed in red woollen shawls. A crack on the funny bone induced the gentleman to drop his umbrella and opera-glass, which were speedily captured, and the fur cloak of the lady was nearly dragged off her neck by these furies of Great Wild-street. When they appealed to a baker's shop for protection, the answer was, "Help your lady, Sir! we dare not. Why, we supply them all with bread."

The discovery of new mineral springs abroad appears to be as profitable as the successful search after gold, coal, or diamonds. In England we neglect such natural advantages, permitting the chemical flow of water at Well Walk, Hampstead, to trickle unrecognised into a parish gutter; forgetting the advantages of Bath and Tunbridge Wells; ignoring the existence of Clifton Spa, under the suicidal Suspension Bridge; only partially remembering the *raison d'être* of Cheltenham; and occasionally visiting Scarborough without taking the trouble to descend to the "cool grots and mossy cells," where waters laden with health-giving properties gush out of the heart of the earth. Not so in Germany, where every dribble of iron-laden or potash-flavoured water, every evil-smelling and ugly-tasting stream, is instantly canonised by Royal decree and favour. Only recently a rival has been discovered to sunny, sweltering, relaxed and confined little Ems, the prettiest and dullest of the watering-places in the Rhine district, where the community seem to doze and dream like listless lotus-eaters, and where, on the parade by the side of the charming Lahn, the great Franco-Prussian war was settled as inevitable by the venerable Emperor of Germany. Since the roulette-tables were cleared out of Ems and silence reigned in her casinos and conversation-houses, the place has existed upon invalids and music, the only approach to activity being seen in occasional excursions up to the hill chalets in the enchanting woods on donkeys and ponies decorated with scarlet trappings. Nothing can detract from the charm of the situation of Ems, but it is rumoured that her nose will be put out of joint by Ober Lahnstein, the little village where the Rhine steamers touch, just opposite the Castle of Stolzenfels; for a mineral spring has been discovered of great value, capable of curing every imaginable malady, and its birth has been signalled by the erection of a fountain and the commencement of watering-place hospitalities. Such is the energy of commerce, that in a short time we shall get the Ober Lahnstein spring bought up by a speculator, and bottled for the club smoking-room. By the way, what an extraordinary title for an effervescing or mineral drink is "Bilin Water"? In my ignorance I at first thought it was a quotation from Sam Weller, and had some close affinity to the article most particularly requisite for the manufacture of a good cup of tea. But it turns out that "Bilin" is a place with a mineral spring, and an attachment of invalids.

One of the most curious experiences connected with the Battle at Brighton was the military captive balloon that was sent down by the War Office authorities from Woolwich to Lewes as an experiment in the new art of scientific warfare. It was in charge of eminent officers of the Royal Engineers, who were authorised to report upon the battle at an altitude ranging from a quarter to half a mile. The morning mist on the downs interfered somewhat with the intended arrangements; but the balloon never deserted the Lewes force, waited patiently for the massing of the troops on Windmill-hill, and actually joined in the "march past" before the Duke of Cambridge. "But how was this managed?" everyone will ask. Well, the balloon of scientific inspection is attached by a wire rope to a wheeled carriage, and it is kept steady by guide ropes held by active sappers; so wherever the troops and guns can go the balloon can follow, and an admirable idea of the position of the enemy may be obtained thence, for it is almost a matter of impossibility to hit a balloon in the air. How astonished at this practical value of their invention would have been MM. Stephen and Joseph de Montgolfier, paper manufacturers of Lyons, who, in 1782, made the first balloon of paper and induced M. Pilatre de Rosier to risk his valuable neck in an ascent from Paris the year after. Poor fellow!—he was killed soon after in attempting to cross the Channel from Boulogne to England, for the balloon took fire when 3000 feet in the air, and down came everyone with a fatal crash. Twenty years ago—namely, in 1860—the Emperor of the French employed balloons during the Italian war for the purpose of reconnoitring the enemy, but they were not arranged on the "captive" system, so well known to all visitors to Paris. After the Duke of Cambridge, who had come down good-naturedly to the sham fight, the balloon was more applauded than anything else at Brighton.

While the Rev. J. M. Thompson, the pastor at Burntisland parish church, who was only inducted ten days ago, was preaching on Sunday, he suddenly fell back in the pulpit in a fainting condition, and died soon afterwards. Mr. Thompson was for twenty years chaplain in the army at Calcutta.

Owing to a most unfortunate combination of adverse circumstances, it has been impossible to carry out the programme arranged to welcome the leaders of the expedition through the North-East Passage. The banquet at which the Prince of Wales was to have presided was waiting in London, and various fêtes and entertainments were postponed from day to day; but as the Easter holidays drew near a public reception was out of the question, and the departure of her Majesty the Queen for the Continent precluded the possibility of her receiving the explorers. The Vega put into Falmouth on Thursday evening, and Professor Nordenskjöld took train and went to London. The following day Count Piper, the Swedish Ambassador, and Mr. Richter, and Mr. Kirsebom, the Swedish Consul-General and Vice-Consul, who has been staying at Southsea, left for London to receive the Professor, who during his stay in London has been the guest of Mr. Clements Markham. Professor Nordenskjöld and Lieutenant Pallander arrived at Paddington late in the evening on Good Friday, and were entertained on Saturday by Mr. Clements Markham, C.B. On Sunday a luncheon was given in their honour by the Swedish Consul-General, and a dinner by Sir Allen Young. The Earl of Northbrook, President of the Royal Geographical Society, invited them to dine and sleep at Stratton on Monday, and on Tuesday morning a flying visit was paid to Winchester, the Professor being much interested in the Cathedral. Thence they proceeded to Coombe Bank, the residence of Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, and on their return to London they were entertained by Mr. Clements Markham at luncheon, and by the Swedish Minister, Count E. Piper, at dinner. Later in the evening the Scandinavian Club gave their twice postponed fête, for which several songs had been expressly composed.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

M. Ernest Renan has arrived in London, and is staying at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square. The first of the Hibbert Lectures will be delivered on Tuesday next.

The Inter-University Racquet-matches were begun at Prince's on Tuesday, when the Cambridge men, who were great favourites, won the rubber by four games to love.

Mr. Edward Kennedy has, after twenty-eight years' arduous and successful service, resigned his position as secretary to the Early Closing Association. Mr. James A. Stacey, late assistant secretary, has been appointed his successor.

The marriage of the Rev. Newman Hall took place on Monday, the bride being Miss Knipe, of London, the lady to whom Mr. Hall admitted at the divorce trial that he had communicated an intention of marriage, subject to the success of his suit.

Mr. E. W. Roberts, a member of the Corporation, has sent 10,000 fish to stock the waters in Epping Forest, on condition that a proper close breeding season should be observed, and Sunday angling should not be prohibited. He has promised a further gift of 3000 or 4000 fish.

The number of paupers in the metropolis, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and 680 vagrants, on the last day of last week was 90,256, of whom 47,176 were in workhouses and 43,080 received outdoor relief. As compared with the corresponding period in each of the three preceding years, this total shows an increase of 2511, 5503, and 4570 respectively.

At the meeting of the Anthropological Institute on March 23 a paper was read by Mr. V. Ball on some remarkable "Nico-barese Ideographs," specimens of picture-writing in vermilion on a vegetable material, corresponding in style to that of the Bronze age. A paper was also read by Mr. Alfred Tylor on a New Method of Expressing the Law of Specific Changes and Typical Differences of Species and Genera in the Organic World, and especially on the Cause of the particular form of Man. He provisionally called the laws which seem to regulate the forms and decorations of Organised Beings "Emphasis" and "Symmetry;" and, besides many illustrative diagrams, referred to the structure of a Greek Temple.

A meeting of the central executive committee of the St. John Ambulance Association was held last week at St. John's Gate. It was reported that several new centres are in process of formation, among the latest being Dublin, which gives promise of great success. There have now been established seventy-seven centres in different parts of the United Kingdom, besides fifty-nine detached classes formed pending the institution of regular centres. In addition, numerous classes have been held for the benefit of the Metropolitan and City Police, London and provincial fire brigades, dock employés, &c.; and the Naval Artillery Volunteers are about to commence courses of lectures. The advanced classes at St. Mary's and Westminster Hospitals have undergone examination; and sixty-two ladies attending the former and forty-four men attending the latter have been awarded certificates. In connection with this association Dr. William Collingridge is giving a series of lectures at St. John's-gate, in the riverside district of Wapping, and elsewhere, the object of which is to afford the officials and others some practical knowledge on the immediate treatment of all kinds of street accidents.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A paper on the land laws and industrial progress of this colony was read last week by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute—Mr. James Youl, C.M.G., in the absence of the Duke of Manchester, presiding.

The country was described as free from the vested interests and ancient customs encumbering older States, but it was shown that the colonial Legislature followed the rule stated by Macaulay to regulate the English Parliament—"Never to remove an anomaly because it is an anomaly, never to provide a remedy greater than the particular evil it is intended to correct or remove." Formerly land was sold by the Government on the principle of unconditional purchase, but now a system has been adopted allowing bona-fide farmers to become land-owners without the intervention of capitalists or jobbers. Measures have been taken which satisfactorily prevent dummies acting on behalf of large monopolists and which settle equitably between simultaneous applicants for the same particular settlements. The minimum price at which land is sold is £1 per acre; it is offered by auction; the purchaser covenants to make permanent improvements and have one fifth under cultivation; the purchase price is payable in instalments extending over ten years; Government does not sell more than 1000 acres to one person, and the transfer or assignation of a holding must receive its consent. These enactments have in Sir Arthur Blyth's opinion been most successful, and have greatly promoted the welfare of the colony.

The past harvest averaged fourteen bushels per acre, and the value of the cereal export will approach four millions sterling. This average, it was mentioned, is high for a new country, that of the United States being thirteen bushels to the acre, and that of all Australia ten bushels to the acre.

Several seaports have been planted on the two great gulfs which go far to make up the want of navigable rivers.

Within the last three years very much has been done for education, and 20,000 acres of land are now devoted annually by the Government for a permanent education endowment.

The superiority of South Australia for grape cultivation was alluded to, and it was to be expected, it was said, that a modification of the British tariff would materially benefit both the colony and the mother country.

Difficulties in arranging for the transport abroad of the surplus crops have been removed by the construction of the transcontinental telegraph at a cost of £400,000, the honour of erecting which belongs to South Australia. Five hundred miles of railway have been built. Much of it is narrow gauge, and this less expensive line was thought peculiarly suitable for the country. The Government, who are the owners, do not make the return of the interest the primary consideration in working the railways, being more anxious that they should lead to the development of the wealth of the province.

It was mentioned that South Australian wheat is the best in the world, Hungarian being the only grain approaching it, and the paper concluded by detailing statistics of the area and progress of the colony.

The Hon. C. B. Young; Sir James Ferguson, Governor of Bombay; Sir Richard Strangways, ex-Prime Minister of South Australia, and others took part in the discussion which followed. The system of selling land was generally commended, and one speaker affirmed that it had neither depreciated the value of property nor interfered with the prosperity of the lawyers. The advantage of the Government building railways as means of developing the country rather than as paying investments was illustrated by the case of one railway which did not pay its working expenses, but which soon led to the sale of land of greater value than the capital expended in its construction.



## A GERMAN LIFE OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The story is well known of a German artist who was employed to paint a camel; how, instead of making sketches at the Zoological Gardens, or in Egypt, he sat down and "developed the subject out of his internal consciousness." We shall not say that this has been the method of Dr. Brandes, whose book, entitled *Lord Beaconsfield: A Study*, is translated by Mrs. George Sturge, and published by Mr. Bentley. This German critical biographer has, at least, made an actual examination of Disraeli's novels and romances. But we doubt whether anyone can find the real man, or the eminent politician, in those entertaining flights of imaginative humour and fancy. It has always seemed to us that this was an unfair presumption, and unjust to the moral character of their gifted author. How many hostile censors have sought to fasten upon him, personally, the unscrupulous determination of "Vivian Grey" to rise in the world by the arts of an intriguing sycophant! As well might Sir Walter Scott be accused of the fraud and treason ascribed to Marmion, or the crimes of Manfred and Lara be laid to the charge of Lord Byron. Mr. Disraeli, to speak of him as he was then called, wrote all his fictitious tales for literary fame or profit, trying to amuse and surprise the largest circle of thoughtless readers. He had, we suppose, no more idea of self-portraiture than his contemporary Lytton Bulwer had in composing "Paul Clifford," or "Pelham," or "Eugene Aram." We therefore object, at the threshold, to this German critic's scheme of detecting Lord Beaconsfield's true motives and principles of action by the analysis of his story-telling conceptions. These are, in our estimation, wonderfully clever nonsense from beginning to end, from "Vivian Grey" to "Lothair," fully deserving of their success as mere pieces of literary diversion, satirical burlesques, or mock-heroic extravaganzas of the highest merit. They contain, we believe, not a sentence that was meant by their writer to be taken seriously, whether speaking of morality, politics, religion, or social life.

His real character, private and public, is likely to be very different from that of any fictitious heroes of those very clever stories; for he is not a man to "wear his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at." Dr. Brandes has only partly apprehended the life of Disraeli, and has fallen into some errors of fact, pardonable in a German who knows little of England. But he should not take scenes of an imaginary schoolboy life from "Vivian Grey" and "Contarini Fleming" and infer that the same experiences were suffered by young Benjamin Disraeli, as we are here told, "in an English school in 1820." There are credible persons still living who can bear witness to the real facts. It was not "a private school at Winchester" that Disraeli was placed at. His well-known free-thinking father, disapproving of the doctrines of the Church of England, chose to put him as a boarder in the house of a learned Unitarian minister, the Rev. Edward Cogan, of Walthamstow. The assistant master there was the late Rev. Henry Acton; of Exeter. That a boy of Jewish race was, on account of his birth, cruelly persecuted in this little private school, and insulted by the "usher" or by "a tyrannical teacher" with an epithet reflecting on his alien nationality, is absolutely false and utterly impossible. In justice to the character of respectable, though long since forgotten, instructors of youth, Dr. Brandes ought to be checked when he gratuitously gives currency to such myths as these. That the "usher" in what Dr. Brandes fancies "a Christian school of the old-fashioned sort," took a prejudice and dislike to "the cleverest and most original boy in the school," and appealed to the vulgar hatred of race by denouncing him to the other boys as "a seditious stranger," is the wildest fable. It is mere "Vivian Grey," not the actual life of Benjamin Disraeli. The manner in which the injured boy contrives to revenge himself, afterwards, both on his comrades and on his teacher, is neither more nor less apocryphal. But it is a fact that, upon one occasion, the precocious young sophist, having to write a school theme, and being authorised to choose an argument of moral philosophy, startled his masters and friends when he stood up to read it before the company at the half-yearly examination. It was an elaborate vindication of every man's right to kill any other man who had done him a deadly wrong. This principle was wrought out, as Dr. Brandes observes, in the terrific school-boy fight described in "Contarini Fleming." Lord Beaconsfield, a kind-hearted gentleman as ever lived, might smile at such reminiscences of puerile freakishness. But he would certainly acquit his tutors of sixty years ago, who were sincere Liberals in their unassuming way, of having ever despised his Jewish birth.

We pass on, however, to consider what is here said of Mr. Disraeli's "youthful ambition." The desire of fame and of power, which moralists do not in general much blame, may have become his ruling passion at an early age. His biographer is entitled to look at the circumstances of family, education, and private fortune, in which he may then have found himself, with a view to the legitimate satisfaction of that impulse. But it is a subject that ought to be handled with more delicacy and discretion. When such matters are discussed by a foreign writer in his own language, the effect is not so jarring upon our sense of propriety and good taste; it is rather like talking of the private affairs of people who lived in another age. Brought home to us in an English translation, we find it disagreeable. Mr. Disraeli was the son of a gentleman of independent property, who had renounced the Judaic religious communion, and who occupied himself with literary and historical studies. That is all that the world need care to remember about his original position in society. It is, in this country, somewhat of an impertinence to speculate upon the questions whether a gentleman had always plenty of money, where he was invited to dinners or evening parties, or if he could pay his debts for electioneering costs, or if he ever gambled. Dr. Brandes, evidently, knows nothing of these particulars, and we should not thank him for telling us, if he did. The trivialities of a velvet coat with white silk facings, and an ivory gold-headed cane, if Mr. Disraeli ever chose to display that fashionable costume of the day, are comparatively harmless to mention.

With reference, indeed, to his opportunities at starting in life fifty years ago, for winning fame and power, it must be admitted that he had a fair chance of doing so by the exercise of his literary talents. There could be no prejudice against a novelist, satirist, or poet of manifest genius, on the score of his Jewish birth. Mr. Disraeli, however, as the German biographer has discerned, would not content himself with the merely intellectual eminence of a successful author. He craved the prize of political ambition, the proud social distinction of a ruler and manager of his fellow-citizens. It is very true that, fifty years since in our country, it might have seemed impossible for the ablest of men, in his position, to acquire such a mastery of English Parliamentary influence. There is a tide in the affairs of mankind, by which, adroitly used, the dreams of individual ambition may sometimes be fulfilled. Apart from the conflicting interests of parties, nobody should be disposed to grudge Lord Beaconsfield his splendid feat of self-exaltation, unless it appeared that the country was injured. The merits of his public acts, or the acts of those whom he decried, opposed, and now and then supplanted, may be

differently regarded by one and another school of opinion. His personality as a living statesman is as fairly entitled to respectful consideration as if he had been born in our hereditary aristocracy, claiming a ready access to the governing power. Liberals, at least of late years, have felt this remarkable example to be a sign in favour of one of their characteristic principles, *La carrière ouverte aux talents*. It is a triumph over the prejudiced exclusiveness of race and caste and religious or ecclesiastical bigotry. Mr. Disraeli, in fighting his own battle, helped to gain the victory for that ancient and interesting nationality, of which he could never be ashamed. He might easily have changed his Jewish name, either upon the occasion of his marriage to an English lady, or at some period before or after, but he would never desert the race of Israel. This is greatly to his honour, since we cannot but think, looking back half a century, and remembering the former condition of social sentiment, that it would have smoothed his path to preferment.

The German writer, it need hardly be observed, is unable to add to our previous information concerning Mr. Disraeli's first attempts to get a seat in the House of Commons, and his first abortive performances when he had got in there. That he was a Radical candidate for High Wycombe in 1832, under the patronage of Daniel O'Connell, and presented himself again to that constituency, as well as to Marylebone and Taunton; that he wrote political tracts and pamphlets, latterly affecting an imitation of Bolingbroke and an admiration of that flashy trickster's ideas of policy; that, having quarrelled with the Reform party, and exchanged personal insults with O'Connell, he went over to the Tories; and that he became M.P. for Maidstone in 1837 are matters of history notorious to all. Those equivocal public adventures were his political "wild oats," of which every man has some, be they more or less, who regards the world as his oyster, to be opened with the tongue or the pen. Dr. Brandes is not disposed to be too severe upon this portion of Mr. Disraeli's career, and we are never much tempted to dwell upon it. There is a queer incongruity between such incidents and the sublimely romantic visions of Oriental glory and mystery supposed to have taken possession of Disraeli's mind in his Eastern tour, just before the Reform Bill. One reads with a smile of sceptical toleration, at the present day, all that series of fantastic dissolving views, "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," and "Tancred; or, the New Crusade," in which an ingenious literary costume-shifter and stage manager presents scenes of operatic vivacity in the coloured light of theatrical illusion. But many sober Christians, it is to be observed, scarcely like the crude familiarity of the author's frequent rhetorical allusions to sacred history, and to the hallowed objects of their faith. They will do well to skip Dr. Brandes' dissertations or amplifications of these peculiar themes, wherever the Syrian and "Asian" concerns of Mr. Disraeli's fancy are mentioned. In the way of purely literary criticism, however, Dr. Brandes shows much insight, and a refined perception of ideal tendencies. His notices of "Venetia" and "Henrietta Temple," the best creations of their author in the department of imaginative romance, are worthy of attention. Disraeli, if he had not been an aspiring, practical man of the world, was capable of poetic and sentimental dreams more consistently sustained than appears in his mixtures of high-flown rhetoric with grotesque absurdity. His mind was imbued with a certain tinge of Byronism and Shelleyism, and with a strong taste for melodramatic adventure, plot, and conspiracy in the movements of fiction. "The Revolutionary Epic," which appeared in 1834, might have been utterly forgotten but for the quotation, some time ago, of its inconsiderate eulogy of assassins who have killed tyrants. When Mr. Disraeli was charged with having written in this mischievous strain, he coolly published a new edition in which the obnoxious lines were struck out. But no notice of their omission was given to the general reader.

In two of his novels, "Coningsby" and "Sybil," published in 1844 and 1845, Mr. Disraeli is thought to have sketched the growth of what was then called, foolishly enough, "the Young England party," to which he attached himself, escaping thereby from an impotent isolation in the House of Commons. He had recently acquired a more assured social position by his marriage with Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, widow of his former colleague in the representation of Maidstone. To persons now middle-aged, who read "Coningsby" and "Sybil" thirty-five years ago, and who have watched the course of our political and social history, it is a curious retrospective crowd of associations that these faded names recall. Everything has turned out so completely different, so entirely opposite to what the author of those books predicted! and the realities of that period were so grossly misconceived by him! No pretensions to prophetic sagacity were ever more conspicuously falsified by a vast series of succeeding facts, in all the affairs of Great Britain and of Europe, from that day to this; and the first and perhaps mightiest of these facts, dating from 1846, was the Free Trade policy, to which Mr. Disraeli became the bitterest opponent. We in England, of course, know a good deal more about all this than Dr. Brandes in Germany can know; and those of us who were, at that time, old enough to understand what was going on, will not forget it to the end of our lives. Young England party, forsooth! Had the Corn Laws not been repealed, where would Young or Old England be now? The factory workpeople in "Sybil," the great industrial establishment of Mr. Millbank at Manchester, in "Coningsby," also the great territorial property of the lords described in those novels, the funded riches and banking omnipotence of Sidonia, all the wealth of this nation and its domestic comfort, have been not only preserved but vastly augmented by the Free Trade policy. Yet it was by furious tirades against that policy, and by shooting venomous sarcasms at the character of Sir Robert Peel, that Mr. Disraeli made himself leader of the English Conservative party. His personal victory in the contest of self-advancement, let us repeat, is not to be grudged him, but the true interests of his country were not rightly consulted in the line of action he pursued.

These and subsequent matters of political history are treated by Dr. Brandes, in the volume under notice, with a tolerable degree of general accuracy. But even a shrewd and diligent foreign student of English home affairs cannot avoid some mistakes; and in our estimation his impressions, on the whole, have little value. The episode of the removal of Jewish Disabilities, upon which Mr. Disraeli, taking a manly and worthy part, differed with his Conservative friends, is related in due place. It is not, indeed, just or right to speak of "the fanatical and unscrupulous Lord George Bentinck." From the death, in 1848, of that distinguished member of the party, who deserves to be better spoken of, Mr. Disraeli became its acknowledged leader in the House of Commons, being then a county member. As we would avoid, in this notice of a book, entering into controversy respecting the character of his past or present Administrations, chapter XVIII. and those which follow shall be left by us without comment. As Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1852, again in 1858 and 1859, and from 1866 to 1868 under the late Lord Derby, as Premier in 1868, and latterly since 1874, the present Lord Beaconsfield has enjoyed his share of high official power. In the intervals, his conduct of Parliamentary opposition has

been usually characterised, as we will be ready to testify, not only by consummate ability, but also by loyalty and fairness. His recent course of Government is just now put upon its trial before the electoral jury of the nation, whose verdict will not be delayed many days.

The personal and the political ingredients of Dr. Brandes' volume are of less value to an English reader than the literary discussions. It would, however, scarcely have seemed worth while to write or translate a book of mere criticism upon superficial and ephemeral works of fancy, such as Lord Beaconsfield's novels, which will never be read after his lifetime. Whoever is hoaxed into seeking for a key to the Eastern Question in "Tancred," or the Papal Question in "Lothair," may be consoled by the amusement he will find in those capital jokes of political mystification. That a German should take them in earnest, is rather good; especially at this crisis of Berlin diplomatic flirtations.

## NEW BOOKS.

Melancholy reflections mingle themselves with the anticipations of pleasure awakened upon taking up the third and fourth volumes of *Royal Windsor*: by William Hepworth Dixon (Hurst and Blackett); for it was in the very act, as it were, of correcting his proofs that the accomplished author was overtaken by the sleep that knows no waking. He had accomplished his work, however; to all intents and purposes; he had brought his interesting collection of historical and, at the same time, romantic sketches, having Windsor Castle in their foreground, down to the date of that lamentable event which was destined to cast a shadow for ever over the Sovereign's life. The author, then, may be considered to have completed his task, although his hand was cold before it could give the finishing touch to the last volume. It is not probable, however, that so careful and practised a collector and writer would have had much to amend; his style, upon which it were useless and graceless to dwell now, had become too confirmed for alteration, and his style, with its tricks of affectation, was his chief, if not his only, weakness. The third volume begins with the picture of Henry VII.'s triumphal entry in March, 1488, into St. George's Hall; and the fourth volume ends with a few brief remarks upon the domestic joys and sorrows of the present Royal family. Intermediate there are, of course, descriptions of such persons and scenes as the scope of the author's work enabled him to treat with more minuteness and picturesque-ness than a comprehensive history would have given him an opportunity of employing. Indeed, it may be said that to properly appreciate and enjoy his pages it is necessary to approach the perusal of them with a tolerably familiar knowledge of not only the greater but also the lesser personages who have from time to time assisted in making English history. For instance, it is not everybody who at a moment's notice could recall the connection between Marco Antonio, Archbishop of Spalatro and James I., or remember, either how that ecclesiastic became associated with the affairs of Windsor Castle, or how he contributed in his small way to what has been called the "divine catastrophe" of the House of Stuart. The fourth volume, however, contains a pretty full account of Marco Antonio, his origin, his early career, his passage from Venice to Windsor, his naturalisation in England, his occupancy of the Dean's house at Windsor, his position as the King's "Councillor in Church affairs," and his agency in securing the "divine succession" and "founding a new bench of Bishops" by the laying on of his by no means clean, however apostolic, hands. The inexhaustible subject of Shakespeare and his plays, especially the "Merry Wives of Windsor," gave the author material for three short but very entertaining, suggestive, and possibly instructive chapters. Of Surrey, too, gallant knight and glorious poet, who was "to have his arms set up in St. George's choir, to suffer harsh imprisonment in the Norman tower, and found at Windsor Castle a national School of Song," there was naturally much to be related; and the opportunity has been turned to great advantage. In this portion of the book a curious light appears to be thrown, although the author does not draw attention to the illustration, upon the derivation of a certain popular, not to say vulgar, expression. Surrey was called up to Windsor to be the companion of Henry VIII.'s illegitimate son, Richmond. Now, Richmond was born at what had once been a prior's house, called "Jericho, in the Essex flats," whither the bluff King rode so often, in quest, it was supposed, of a certain handsome Elizabeth Blount, mother of the said Richmond, that the courtiers, whenever they missed their Royal master, would whisper one to another, "Gone to Jericho." Hence, it would seem, the common saying, which, as frequently happens in similar cases, has come to be used in a sense widely different from that originally intended. This is a question, however, to be discussed by those whom it may concern; it has little to do with the interest of the two volumes, laden as they are with far more important information and reminiscences, such as everyone who pays a visit to Windsor Castle and Windsor Park will do well to study and bear in mind, if the visit is to produce some more solid delight than the impressions of mere unintelligent curiosity.

All 10s. gun licenses expire on Wednesday, and licenses to kill game expire on Monday next.

The half-yearly meeting of the North British Railway Company was held in Edinburgh on Tuesday. The report proposed that £120,000 be laid aside to cover the loss by the Tay Bridge disaster. The report was adopted after considerable discussion.

The stage-coaching season was begun on Tuesday, when the London and Brighton ran its first journey, driven by Captain Blyth, and making a route through Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells into Sussex. The Dorking and Boxhill coach also ran into Surrey and returned; and a coach between London and Virginia Water was on the road.

An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London on Monday, July 5, and following days, the first day being devoted to the medical examination of the candidates. There will be 108 cadetships to be competed for, of which eight will be for candidates for West India regiments. Twelve cadetships will also be offered for competition by University candidates. The successful competitors will be required to join the college as gentlemen cadets on Sept. 1.

The fine weather on Good Friday drew many people into the country, and the tram-cars, omnibuses, railways, and steamers were all crowded. The parks and open spaces around London were full of visitors, and large numbers of persons went to the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, where selections of sacred music were performed. The services at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the churches of the metropolis were well attended. Dean Stanley preached at the Chapel Royal in the morning, and in the afternoon at the Abbey.







## ELECTION SKETCHES.

SEE PAGE 316.



UNCONVINCED.



ARGUMENT.

## THE MONTHS: APRIL.

Like some fair coquette who, fully conscious of her charms, beguiles us one minute with smiles and gracious words, but the next is coy and distant, April is at once one of the sweetest and the most tantalising of our months. Now, with her lap full of flowers, and above her the birds carolling everywhere, she comes tripping over the springing meadows, captivating us with her bright smiles and fresh loveliness; but anon her smiles vanish, and, drawing her veil about her, she becomes cold and disdainful, or, archly tossing her head at our too great love for her, turns perhaps her back upon us altogether—only, however, to come back to-morrow, with smiles more radiant than before, and tears of gentle remorse glistening in her eyes. April, thy name is fickleness! Yet, with all thy faults we love thee, and thy smiles and tears and rainbows.

The season which pastoral poets of every age have loved to tune their lyres to has really come at last. The budding renaissance of the earth and the rapturous melody that fills the groves tell us in unmistakable language that it is Spring. The gales of the month just defunct have subsided into softest zephyrs; and, though the white clouds have a decided tendency to drop their moisture upon the earth, the rains are of the mildest description—ofttimes mere showers, that are scarcely over when the sun emerges from behind the scattered cloudlets, and pours down his grateful warmth upon budding trees and hedgerows, and upon verdant meads and grassy lane-sides, that look fresher and greener after each of the "April showers."

Now daisies pied, and violets blue,  
And lady-smocks all silver white,  
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue  
Do paint the meadows with delight.

The sweet wild flowers of April, what tender chords they touch in every breast, what reminiscences of childhood and of gentle and holy aspirations! On the banks of a thousand purling brooks, in dewy glades and shady pastures, and nestling under hosts of our English hedges, that darling of the spring, the primrose, is now found in lavish profusion breathing forth its tender fragrance; but perhaps the most charming of its many haunts is in the outskirts of our woodlands, where its pale hues are thrown into pleasant contrast by the deep rich purple of the violets that are there scenting the voluptuous air. And amidst the wealth of verdure that clothes the meadows, those cousins of the primroses, the cowslips, are growing in many places thick as buttercups in June—nodding every now and then with each little puff of air, and ringing out elfin chimes to the Ariels that come and lie in their daintily perfumed bells. And while primroses and violets are encircling their margins, the woods inside are full



THE PAID CANVASSER.



THE IRISH VOTE.



of anemones, whose pendant white blossoms are rising in chaste purity from their triple circlets of leaves, overjoyed no doubt that the great limbs of the trees above them, erst so naked and chill, are at last putting on a delicate fringe of green. And the drooping bells of the blue-bell hyacinth are now wafting delicious odours in the shady spots they love to bloom in, on sheltered banks, by rippling rills, and in secluded groves. Primroses, blue-bells, violets, and wood-anemones are the well-known favourites of the month; but the meadows are also decked with the splendid purple of the early orchids, and the rose-coloured flowers of the louseworts; and on nearly every lane-side the arum is sending up its handsome spathes amid its dark green spotted leaves. In moist lands, too, we have the marsh-marigold, the white water ranunculus, and the "wan-hued" lady's smock, with its pale lilac flowers—perhaps better known as the cuckoo-flower.

The last named little wilding reminds us that there is another joyous feature of the month. The bird-world is in the very height of its "season." The monotonous but welcome twofold shout of the cuckoo proclaims far and near that warm weather is coming and that it is now perfectly safe for the stay-at-homes, as well as the feathered hordes that have lately arrived, like the cuckoo himself, from the sunny south, to cease their love-making, and begin matrimonial life in earnest. What a thrill of ecstasy the first call of the cuckoo sends through us! for we know the blithe new-comer never sends forth that wondrous call of his until he has quite gauged the weather prospects. How we stand with bated breath to listen for a repetition of that strange loud cry that "fills the whole air's space, as loud far off as near!" We listen for his call, but himself we never, or very rarely, see—

O cuckoo! shall I call thee bird,  
Or but a wandering voice?

For let us search the woods through and through, or wander across the meadows and down secluded lanes, or steal along the banks of the most shaded streams, it is always the same—he remains ever "a hope, a love—still longed for, never seen:"

No bird, but an invisible thing—  
A voice, a mystery.

Fain would we, for the love we bear him, forget the serious charges that have been laid against him. Surely it cannot be that he sucks little birds' eggs to make that voice of his so wondrous clear; and as for the other charges, we can only say that, personally, we have never yet seen the sparrow's, or wag-tail's, or yellow-hammer's nest that contained a cuckoo's egg; and, after all, the little foster-mothers do not seem to be aware—so we are told—that the young cuckoos they brood are other than their own offspring.

Most of our birds of passage that pass their winter in southern climes have now arrived in our islands. Early in the month come the swallows—first the red-breasted chimney-swallow, then the white-breasted house-martin, next the little sand-martin, and last the swift, the largest of all the swallows, whose powerful pinions, says Stanley, enable him to accomplish his splendid flights at the rate of 180 miles per hour. The other summer birds of passage that arrive in April have been observed to make their appearance in the following order: the ring-ousel, redstart, yellow wren, whitethroat, grass-hopper lark, and willow-wren. The diminutive wryneck regularly arrives just a few days before the cuckoo, which latter bird does not sound his welcome voice immediately he comes; but when that voice of his does break forth, it seems to be the signal for the whole of the feathered race—the new-comers as well as those who do not forsake us in the winter—to begin their sweet jargonings of joy and love; for, says our poet of the Seasons, "All this waste of music is the voice of love." Every wood and copse and dingle resounds with their melody. And how busy the little creatures are withal, building those wonderful nests of theirs that man, with all his boasted ingenuity, finds it impossible to imitate.

Sportsmen must now forego the grand excitement of the chase, and exchange their red coats for plain tweeds, and their riding-whips for fishing-rods—that is, those of the Nimrods who can endure the comparative inertia of the gentle craft. Early in the month the flat-bottomed boats of Richmond, Twickenham, and other piscatorial haunts are out for the benefit of the patient punters who have a fancy for barbel and dace: while those lovers of the rod who don't see the fun of sitting the livelong day in a not-very-comfortable chair, and who, moreover, have visions of salmon and trout, are off with their treacherous flies and landing-nets to the romantic waters of the Spey and Tweed, and to the pools of Wales.

### THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Some time perhaps in the twentieth century, for aught we can predict, a citizen of the United States of Australia may visit London, and stroll westward along the Hyde Park railing to Kensington. He may there see a huge round building called the Royal Albert Hall, and opposite this, on his right hand, a superb and lofty monumental structure, with much gilding, mosaic, and white marble sculpture, enshrining the seated statue of a gentleman. From admiring the Albert Memorial, though its splendid ornamentation will have been tarnished by time, he may be led to study the personal history and character of Queen Victoria's estimable Prince Consort. This information will be found in five volumes likely to be kept on the shelves of every good library, published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., under her Majesty's sanction. The author, Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., will be noted as a literary man of some accomplishment in the Victorian age, to whom this task was intrusted by her Majesty, and who earned the reward of a knighthood on its completion in March, 1880. We have just read the concluding fifth volume, of which it is our desire to speak with due appreciation, and with the sincere respect we feel both for the lamented Prince who died eighteen years ago, and for the womanly and wisely sorrow of our beloved Queen.

Prince Albert, as the English people have always liked best to call him, was already so well known to us who were his contemporaries, that we have not been taught by Sir Theodore Martin to think more highly of his worth than before. That he was a soundly good man, in all private and public relations of his life, one of perfect integrity, fidelity, and rectitude, an affectionate husband and father, a constant friend, punctual, methodical, and diligent in the laborious duties of his station, is what everybody has always said. It might be said with truth that he was a singularly unselfish man, devoting his whole mind to the service of others; and that he was endowed, in no small measure, with the Christian quality of "wisdom that cometh from above, that is first pure, then peaceable and gentle, without partiality and without hypocrisy." This country is greatly indebted to him for having made the Queen happy, and for the help that he gave her in many important affairs of business, as well as for being the kind and judicious parent of her sons and daughters, in whose welfare and good conduct, as they are public personages, the nation has a large interest. More than all this just praise of his character and behaviour will scarcely be expected or desired. History may not, after turning over the five volumes of his biography, find wherewithal to prove him an extraordinary genius. There is good common-sense and

right feeling in his opinions, sentiments, and actions, but no special gift of inspiration. His sagacity was not infallible, nor his sympathies always open and impartial. His political views were limited by the education and social traditions of his rank and family as a German Prince. They failed to comprehend the most valuable ideas of English statesmanship in the present age. Throughout the discussions and comments which take up a large part of these volumes, referring to public questions of the day, we frequently observe that the Prince could not understand what was clear enough to leading English politicians. But he never, in any instance, attempted to transgress the proper Constitutional limits, of which he was accurately informed, to the exercise of his own influence as a confidential counsellor of the Sovereign. Even when Lord Palmerston objected to his presence in her interviews with the Ministers of State, it was acknowledged that the Prince had not sought to force his views upon the Government, whose responsibility and authority were fully regarded by him, as well as by their Royal Mistress.

The Queen and the Prince were deeply interested in the foreign affairs of 1860, with which year the narrative comprised in this volume begins, and which was the year of the Italian revolutions consequent on the Treaty of Villafranca and the fall of the Ducal and Pontifical Governments in Central Italy. Prince Albert had rather approved of the Italian movement, so far as it consisted of a pacific demand for constitutional governments following the lead of the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel in Piedmont. He would not have objected even to the incorporation of Parma and Modena, Tuscany, and the Romagna, with the North Italian Kingdom created by the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont or Sardinia in 1859. But this result, though earnestly desired and demanded by the spontaneous votes of the Italian populations, required the assent of the Emperor Napoleon III., who still kept a division of his army in that country. Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell, then Prime Minister and Secretary of Foreign Affairs in England, were disposed to support the French Emperor and King Victor Emmanuel, in any settlement of Italy they could agree to make, against the risk of Austrian or European intervention. But it soon came out that Napoleon III. would insist on the price of his aid to the new Italian Kingdom. The King of Sardinia and his Minister, Count Cavour, had promised in 1858 to cede to France the provinces of Savoy and Nice, in the event of the aggrandisement of the Subalpine Kingdom by conquests with the help of a French army. It cannot be denied that both Napoleon III. and Cavour were guilty of deception, and of some verbal equivocation, in their attempts to conceal the existence of this compact. Yet the outcry that was raised against the transaction, as an infringement of general European rights and interests, was altogether ungrounded and absurd. The population of Savoy, being far more inclined to be French than Italian, welcomed the change as a deliverance from the prospect of connection with the new, strange, and insecure kingdom of Italy. In North Germany, however, and thereby also in England, as is shown by the Prince Consort's correspondence with his Prussian and Saxon friends, the cession of Savoy to France was regarded with great alarm. They considered it a prelude to French demands on the German territory of the Rhine, and to a war like that commenced by the Emperor Napoleon in 1870, which had such a different result from what he intended. The excitement that arose upon the occasion in 1860 was intense. Lords Palmerston and John Russell found it convenient to talk in the same high tone. There were indignant speeches in both Houses of Parliament. But this volume shows that the Prince Consort and her Majesty were not less vehemently exercised in mind by that Savoy and Nice business; and the Queen even complained of having been "duped" by her Imperial ally.

"We have been made regular dupes," says her Majesty, writing to Lord John Russell on Feb. 5, 1860; "which the Queen apprehended, and warned against, all along. The return to an English alliance, universal peace, respect for treaties, commercial fraternity, &c., were the blinds to cover, before Europe, a policy of spoliation." The Queen went on to point out symptoms of "bad faith," as she called it, in the French proposals for the settlement of Central Italy.

Now, it was very natural that her Majesty and the Prince, two of the most candid and ingenuous persons that ever lived, should feel some disgust at the Emperor Napoleon's detected practice of dissimulation, in this and other instances. They had already, in the peace negotiations of 1856, after the capture of Sebastopol, found great fault with his inconstancy as a diplomatic and military partner. They had been almost frightened by his naval preparations and fortifications of Cherbourg in 1858, of which the Queen's private journal, quoted in Sir Theodore Martin's fourth volume, speaks in language not so calm and composed as befitted the Sovereign of this country. But such a revulsion of feeling was strangely contrasted with the gushing confidences of 1855, when the Emperor and Empress, in the mutual exchange of friendly visits at Paris and in England, exercised their talents of personal fascination upon our Royal family with extraordinary success. It was but too evident that the Prince Consort and her Majesty had suffered themselves to be deceived in the character of the notable personage with whom they had to deal. The British Government and the nation were misled by the highest example, joined to that of Lord Palmerston's unhesitating confidence, when they entered into an active alliance with France for the Crimean War, in which Louis Napoleon, as a *parvenu* monarch, sought the profit of his own dynastic ambition. We must not forget the lesson of this historical experience, which is more and more confirmed by every fresh revelation of the sentiments really entertained by our Court and leading statesmen after the conclusion of the war against Russia. It should ever be a warning not rashly to commit ourselves to joint action with any of the great Continental Empires. Whether it be a Napoleon or a Bismarck, a Czar Alexander, or a Hapsburg Kaiser that tempts England into an implied engagement of undefined responsibility for measures alleged to be in the common interest of Europe, there is always much danger in too readily accepting such overtures. As Lord Hartington remarked the other day, "A special and close alliance with one or two European Powers must, in their present state, mean one directed against certain other European Powers." This is what came to be felt, in 1860, so strongly as to oblige her Majesty's Government to put an end to their French alliance. If we had then formed a Prussian alliance instead of it, what would have become of that in 1861, when Prussia invaded the Schleswig-Holstein provinces of Denmark? It was the same thing with the use made by Austria, in Italy and elsewhere after the Congress of Vienna, of the strength she had gained by English support and favour in 1815. Hence, the moral of our past foreign policy is, that we should bestow implicit trust upon none of these rulers or Ministers of the chief States on the Continent of Europe.

We cannot, indeed, read without sorrow, in the volume before us, such passages from the Queen's letters as that of March 20 in the same year, expressing her "fear that it will not be long before the union of Europe, for her safety against a common enemy, may become a painful necessity." These distressing apprehensions of danger from

France were not borne out afterwards by the Emperor's next military enterprise, which was the unsuccessful intervention in Mexico. His martial performances, even in the campaign of Lombardy, had scarcely been of such masterly and irresistible completeness, that all Europe should be afraid of him. In 1860, we have reason to know, France and Austria were equally indisposed to do any more fighting with each other. Nor had King Victor Emmanuel, or Count Cavour, or even Garibaldi, the least intention at that time of attacking the Austrian Quadrilateral for the conquest of Venetia, which they felt to be utterly beyond their power. The alarm, in short, was groundless; and the importance of the cession of Savoy was much exaggerated in English opinion. It had the unhappy effect of rousing international jealousies, checking the generous sympathies of Englishmen with the cause of Italian freedom, and half spoiling the gratification that was justly occasioned here by Mr. Cobden's negotiation of the French commercial treaty. We regret to find that the Prince Consort looked with no favour or complacency on that negotiation, which was inspired by the love of peace and goodwill amongst nations, as well as by the principles of free trade. His mind should have been superior to the futile and unworthy objection, which he imbibed from somebody else, that the Commercial Treaty would allow the French to procure our iron and coal, and they might use those materials in war against us. But really, at that moment, Lord Palmerston himself, the Prime Minister of a Government which had just concluded the French Treaty—the man who had, before all others, made himself sponsor for Napoleon III.'s good intentions, and had introduced him to the concert of European Sovereigns—was playing a "Jingo" part. There is an amazing report, in his own letter to the Queen, of the talk he had one day with the Comte de Flahault, the French Ambassador, somewhat offensively alluding to the battles of Blenheim and Waterloo, and intimating that he felt pretty sure that English soldiers could beat the French now as they had done before. We could never have imagined that great Ministers of State and the Ambassadors of great Empires, in this civilized age, were capable of this style of conversation. It is impossible to suppose that the Queen or the Prince Consort, with their fine sense of dignity and propriety, could approve of Lord Palmerston's talking in this manner to the official representative of France.

But the Premier, being a wilful and self-confident statesman, and having got the whip hand of his more pacific colleagues, drove the chariot of "Jingo" pretensions, as we should now say, all the more briskly. Mr. Gladstone, his Chancellor of the Exchequer, did not like its perilous pace. Their differences of opinion, especially with regard to the votes of very large sums for the proposed fortifications, and the repeal of the paper duty in Mr. Gladstone's Budget scheme of 1860, were much noticed by the Prince Consort. Here, again, we find that his Royal Highness, and probably her Majesty also, disagreed with the views of advanced Liberalism, if Gladstone, Bright, and Cobden might be regarded as its exponents. The Prime Minister, with the majority of his Cabinet, held the opinions of the Court, and Mr. Gladstone was reluctantly obliged to acquiesce in their decisions. Lord Palmerston now and then indulged in a sarcastic spirit at the expense of his Chancellor of the Exchequer, which did not escape the notice of the Prince or of the Queen. All this characteristic by-play among the eminent and responsible politicians of that period is a curious subject of study. We cannot, however, dwell much longer upon it; but the reader may learn something of it from a perusal of these five volumes, together with Mr. Evelyn Ashley's "Life and Correspondence of Lord Palmerston." Sir Theodore Martin, we think, does not represent quite fairly and correctly the views entertained by the Advanced Liberal section, or the Manchester School, when he speaks of "the extreme proposals of Mr. Bright and his friends." They are accused of a design "to throw the preponderance of power into the hands of the masses, and to use this power for charging upon land and realised property the whole financial burdens of the State." We will undertake to deny that "Mr. Bright and his friends" have ever advocated or desired any such measures. An imperfect knowledge and mistaken notions of contemporary political discussions are too frequently perceptible in Sir Theodore Martin's work, and greatly detract from its value. The broad fact, however, of Mr. Gladstone's ineffectual opposition to the attitude which Lord Palmerston's Government thought fit to assume, in face of an imminent rupture of the French alliance, is here plainly set forth. It deserves to be remembered that Mr. Gladstone had the moral courage in those days to stand up and say, "The danger seems to me to lie chiefly in our increased susceptibility to excitement, and in our proneness to constant, and apparently boundless, augmentations of expenditure."

A large space in this volume is devoted to the affairs of Italy, considerably more than seems demanded by the very limited degree of sympathy which the Prince Consort felt with that nation in its struggle for unity and independence. He resembled other Germans in the attitude of his mind upon that occasion. As a true friend of Constitutional government, and of civil and religious liberty, the Prince was disposed heartily to applaud Sardinia for setting a bright example to the other Italian States, and thereby attracting them to herself. He exhorted Prussia to do the same in Germany, as we read in his letters to Baron Stockmar and to the Prince Regent, now the Emperor William I. But he seems to have had no conception of the passionate Italian patriotism, springing from a traditional consciousness of the historic glory of their nation, that inspired all classes of the people to sacrifice every local and private interest, to endure social martyrdom for the faith they cherished, and, by revolutionary efforts again and again renewed, to insist on the liberation and political union of their beloved land. Very few Germans, and we fear not many Englishmen, were able to appreciate the force and depth of this Italian national sentiment in 1859 and 1860. The marvellous exploits of Garibaldi, in the Sicilian and Neapolitan insurrections of the latter year, awoke popular sympathy in behalf of that noble cause; so that when it became manifest that the Emperor of the French would not interfere with its progress, and that the new Kingdom of Italy was to be completed by the advance of its regular army through the Papal States, England was greatly pleased. There was an end, from that moment, of the bickering and snarling against France and "Sardinia" upon account of the cession of Savoy. It was recognised that a grand result had been achieved, whether Napoleon III. wished it or not; and the world had gained, as the Prince said a little before, "a strong Italy, a new and influential member of the family of European States." The Prince was right in this view of the general benefit that would result from Italian unity. If he had lived to see German unity established and consolidated, as we have seen it, by a process not altogether dissimilar, under the leadership of Prussia, he would have still more rejoiced. But his truly conscientious mind, as we believe, would have denied approval to some of the acts of the Prussian policy, as to those of Sardinia, in the successful prosecution of a good object by very questionable means and devices.



We cannot add one word to this most touching and truthful testimony of the Queen's upon the subject of her beloved husband's life and character, which entirely deserved such witness to the spiritual source of those virtues we have all recognised and admired. The detailed account of his last illness is very

The Isle of Wight volunteers instead of taking part in the review at Brighton, had a sham fight on the Downs at Ventnor on Monday. On the supposition that the enemy, having landed at St. Helen's, had occupied Ashley Down in large force, and were covering the disembarkation of further troops, the various corps were dispatched to intercept them. The manoeuvres were witnessed by a large number of spectators.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL,  
**MUSIC**, will be published APRIL 3.  
 The supplement contains Mendelssohn's Minuet from the  
 posthumous Quartet in E flat, for the Pianoforte Solo. Post-  
 rice, 3d., to be had of all Music and Booksellers, "Music"  
 Office, 47, New Oxford-street W.C.

## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

**EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.**  
The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs,  
Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application  
D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.



## NEW MUSIC.

**SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN.** Words by F. E. Weatherly; Music by J. L. MOLLOY. The Little Match Girl. Punctilious. The Little Tin Soldier. The Dumbman. Two Little Larks. The Old Poet. (Just out.) The Old Street Lamp. Each 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**ECHOES OF THE HUNT.** A Transcription for the Pianoforte of Whyte-Melville's Hunting Songs, "Drink, Puppy, Drink," "The Clipper that Stands in the Stall at the Top," and "The Galloping Squire." By COTSFORD DICK. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING-SONGS.** A RUM ONE TO FOLLOW, A BAD ONE TO BEAT. E. R. TERRY. 2s. net. THE GOOD GREY MAIRE. THEO. MARZIALS. 2s. net. THE GALLOPING SQUIRE. E. R. TERRY. 2s. net. THE CLIPPER THAT STANDS IN THE STALL AT THE TOP. J. L. HATTON. 2s. net. DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**PORTIA WALTZ.** By CHARLES D'ALBERT. Illustrated with Portrait of Miss Ellen Terry. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and 15, Poultry.

**CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES.** THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net. DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net. CAN'T STOP! GALOP .. 2s. 6d. net. AMANIANATY QUADRILLE .. 2s. 6d. net. GANDAHAR WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net. CONGRESS LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net. DISTANT SHORE WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net. THE FANFARE POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**DANSE POMPEUSE**, for the Pianoforte. Composed by ALBERT CELLIER, and performed with very great success at the Promenade and Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts by Madame Montigny-Rémury. 2s. net. DANSE POMPEUSE for Organ, with Pedal Obligato. By G. F. SMITH. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM** OF HIRE OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS, by which the Instrument becomes the property of the Hired at the end of the third year, provided each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes, from 2s. 6d.; Harmoniums, from 1s. 6d.; and American Organs, from 2s. 6d. a Quarter. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS**, from 20 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S COTTAGES**, from 27 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS**, from 50 guineas.

**CHICKERING PIANOFORTES**, from 120 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS**, for Church, Schools, or Drawing-Rooms, from 5 to 150 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from 1s. 6d. per quarter.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGANS**, combining Pipes with Reeds. Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the Organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole Agency of this eminent Manufacturer. A large variety on view, from 25 to 250 guineas. Price-Lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**CLOUGH and WARREN'S Favourite ORGAN**, Compass, five octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds, two of two and two thirds octaves and two of two and one third octaves, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case, price 25 guineas. With twelve stops, sub-bass octave coupler, and two knee pedals, 35 guineas. Illustrated Price-List free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**INSTRUMENTS by ALL MAKERS** may be HIRED or PURCHASED on the Three-Years' System. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**A LARGE DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS FOR CASH.** CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**THE MUSICAL TIMES for APRIL** contains: Musical Education Abroad and at Home—Clandio Monteverdi—The Great Composers—Mendelssohn—Mr. Sims Reeves's Farewell—Copyright in Music—Theatre v. Music—Halls—The Leeds and Gloucester Festivals—Monday Popular, Crystal Palace, the Bach Choir, and Albert Hall Choral Society Concerts, &c.—Reviews—Foreign and Country News, &c. Price 3d.; post-free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

**THE MUSICAL TIMES for APRIL** contains "The Parting Kiss," Part-Song, for S.A.T.B., by Ciro Pinsuti. Price, separately, 1d.

**THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION.** One volume, 518 pp., folio, handsomely bound, cloth, gilt edges, price 21s., an entirely new and carefully revised Edition of **MENDELSSOHN'S ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS for the PIANO-FORTE**, including the LIEBER OHNE WOELTE. Also, a New Octavo Edition (518 pp.). Price, in paper cover, 7s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

**A New Edition of the LIEDER OHNE WOELTE**, from the above (Eight Books complete). Price, folio, paper cover, 5s.; cloth, gilt edges, 8s.; 8vo, paper cover, 2s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d. THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION.

**THE HARMONIUM.** By KING HALL. Price 2s. No. 4 of Novello's Music Primers.

**ELLIOTT'S HARMONIUM VOLUNTARIES.** In one volume, price 4s.; or, in three books (each containing Sixty Voluntaries), price 1s. 6d. Set of Four of the above, containing Sixty Voluntaries, by J. W. ELLIOTT. Prices.

**THE SILVER CLOUD.** A Cantata for Female Voices. The Words written by Edward Oxenford; the Music composed by FRANZ ABT. Price 2s. 6d.

**ROSE MARIE.** Molloy's Popular Song, sung with great success by Mr. Carleton. 2s. net.

**NEW SONGS by FRANCIS HUEFFER.** CONSTANT LOVE .. 2s. 6d. net. MY LOVE, MINE OWN .. 1s. 6d. net. A NURSERY RHYME .. 1s. 6d. net. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.

**PRAIRIE PICTURES.**—Three Pianoforte Pieces on original Russian Melodies, by HEINRICH HOFMANN Op. 32. Every repetition develops some new charm. "Pictorial World." "Instinct with refined feeling and tender sentiment."—Queen. Sent post-free for 30 stamps. London: NEUMEYER and Co., Neumeyer Hall, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

**CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.** Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. Also 67 Numbers of CHARLES HALLÉ'S MUSICAL LIBRARY are now ready. Catalogues and all particulars may be had from FOSBATH BROTHERS, London, 272A, Regent-circus, Oxford-street; Manchester, Cross-street and South King-street; and all Music-sellers.

## NEW MUSIC.

## NEW BALLAD CONCERT SONGS.

Price 2s. each. DOLLY VARDEN. (Miss Mary Davies) .. Cotford Dick. TIME WAS. (Miss Mary Davies) .. Lady Arthur Hill. FORGOTTEN. (Miss Mary Davies) .. Brinley Richards. TWENTY-ONE. (Madame Antoinette Sterling) .. Molloy. THE THREE SINGERS. (Madame Antoinette Sterling) .. Berthold Tours. THE LIGHTS OF LONDON TOWN. (Miss Orridge) .. Diehl. THE OLD OAK HALL. (Miss Orridge) .. Neale. GOOD COMPANY. (Mr. Edward Lloyd) .. S. Adams. MY FRIEND. (Mr. Santley) .. Behrend. OLD TIMBER TOES. (Mr. Santley) .. Tovey. MY LADY'S DOWER. (Mr. Santley) .. F. H. Cowen. THE MIDSUMMITE. (Mr. Maybrick) .. S. Adams. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, price 2s. each, or in 1 vol., cloth, 7s. 6d. **HANDEL'S SIX ORGAN CONCERTOS**, without orchestra (Second Series), arranged by W. T. BEST. Of these concertos Dr. Burney remarked: "Public players on keyboard instruments, as well as private, totally subsisted on them for nearly thirty years." Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, 2 vols., 2s. 6d. each, paper covers; 4s., cloth, gilt edges. **HANDEL'S OPERA SONGS.**—A collection of Fifty-two of the choicest songs from Handel's operas, with Italian and English Words. Edited by W. T. BEST. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, 2 vols., 2s. 6d. each, paper; 4s., cloth, gilt edges. **SONGS FROM THE OPERAS**, in medium keys, for the use of amateurs. Vol. I.—Mezzo-Soprano and Contralto. Vol. II.—Tenor and Baritone. Each book contains 50 songs, with English and Italian Words. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

4 vols., 5s. each, paper; 7s. 6d., cloth, gilt edges. **THE ROYAL OPERATIC ALBUMS**, containing Songs, Cavatinas, and Scenes from the great Operas in the original keys, for the use more particularly of professional students. 1. Soprano. 2. Contralto. 3. Tenor. 4. Baritone. Each book contains from 40 to 50 Songs, &c., with Italian and English Words.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

**BOOSEY and CO.'S PIANOFORTES.** A most extensive Stock, Upright and Grand, by all the great Makers, English and Foreign, including Pianettes, at 20s.; Over-Strung Pianinos, at 40s.; and Short Iron Grands, at 60s.; for Hire or for Purchase, either upon the Three-Years' System or for Cash with liberal Discount.—235, Regent-street.

## JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S NEW MUSIC.

**LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE.** LECOCQ'S latest success. Vocal Score (English Words) .. net 10s. 6d. Piano Score (complete) .. net 4s. 6d. Piano Selection .. net 2s. 6d. Mazurka (sung by Miss Losby) .. 4s. 6d. Trompette's Song (sung by Miss Losby) .. 3s. 6d. The Notary's Wife. 3s. Yes, I will own .. 3s. 6d. I am from country parts .. 3s. 6d. When I am far away .. 3s. 6d. **DANCE MUSIC.** Lancers. Solo and Duets .. 4s. 6d. Waltzes. Ditto .. 4s. 6d. Quadrilles. Ditto .. 4s. 6d. Polka. Ditto .. 4s. 6d. **PIANO ARRANGEMENTS.** Cramer. Bonquet de Mélodies .. 3s. 6d. Bull. G. Fantasia .. 2s. 6d. F. Pascal. Rigodon .. 3s. 6d. Velbac. F. Book of duets .. 4s. 6d. Other arrangements in the press.

**LECOCQ'S New Comic Opera, THE GREAT CASIMIR**, as performed at the Gaiety Theatre. VOCAL SCORE, 6s. net. PIANO SCORE, 2s. 6d. net. Lists of the Songs, Dances, and Piano Arrangements post-free.

**BABIOLE.** New Comic Opera, by LAURENT DE HILLE. VOCAL SCORE, 6s. net. PIANO SCORE, 2s. 6d. net. All the Songs and Dances are published separately.

**FOR YOU.** FLORIAN PASCAL'S New Song, as sung by Miss Mary Davies with such unequalled success. Post-free. 24 stamps.—London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

**MADAME EVANS WARWICK** will sing STEERING (F. H. COWEN), at Tynemouth, on April 2 and during her Provincial Tour. Post-free for 24 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

**MUSIC PROMPTLY COLLECTED** and sent post-free, at half price, to any part of the kingdom. Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co. possess great facilities in this important branch, and are also in daily communication with all the leading Publishers.—London, 6, New Burlington-street.

**SPOHR'S VIOLIN SCHOOL.**—In One handsome Vol., folio, cloth, pp. 235. Louis Spohr wrote to the Publishers, saying:—"I have carefully looked over this English Edition of my 'Violin School,' and have no hesitation in recommending it as a faithful translation of the original work." Price 21s., offered at 15s. 9d. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

**MY LITTLE QUEEN.** New Song. Composed by CIRO PINSUTI. Post-free for 18 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

**DAILY VOCAL EXERCISES.** Most valuable to those who keep their voices in form by a short daily practice. Written by CIRO PINSUTI. Post-free for 18 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

**F. H. COWEN'S NEW SONG. THIS DAY.** **THE CHILDREN'S HOME.** By COWEN. "They played in their beautiful gardens, The children of high degree." Free, 24 stamps.—W. MONKEY, jun., 70, Upper-street, London, N.

Sung with brilliant success by Miss Mary Davies.

**A CONTRARY BREEZE.** By REILLY. "Will prove a lasting favourite." Free, 24 stamps.—W. MONKEY, jun., 70, Upper-street, London, N.

**£20 SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO** (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves—strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. Carefully packed free, and sent to any part. Drawings gratis. THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street.

**£35.**—There is nothing in London—nor, in fact, in all England—to be compared to the elegantly carved **DRAWING-ROOM RICHARD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE**, with Caribole Truss Legs, which is sold for £35, by THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

**PLEYEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS.** These charming Instruments may be HIRED by the Month or Purchased on the Three-Years' System, if desired. Cottages, from 50 guineas; Oblongs, from 68 guineas; Grands, from 90 guineas.—Sole Agency, 170, New Bond-street, W.

**PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE.** from 25 guineas upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 31, Great Poultry-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster, W.

**P. J. SMITH AND SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS.** "The best and most substantial instrument produced." A. CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

**FLUTES, CORNETS, &c.**—RUDALL, CARTE, and CO., Patentees of the Cylinder Flute. Flutes from Four Guineas. Illustrated List describing the various systems. Special List of Cornets, the new Concert Horns, &c., or the General Catalogue of Orchestral and Military Wind Instruments on application at the Manufactory, 23, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Second-hand Instruments kept in Stock.

**MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 22, Ludgate-hill, & 66, Cheapside, London.**—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices 4s. to £200. Snuff-boxes from 18s. to 60s. Largest Selection in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALEY & McCULLOUGH, subover.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.—GREAT SALE** of CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO. beg to announce that they have purchased for cash, at a large reduction, TWO MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS, which will be sold at prices considerably below the Manufacturers' cost price. THE SALE IS NOW ON. The STOCKS comprise BRUSSELS of the best Quality and Newest Designs, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, and every description of CARPETS—all New Goods and this year's Spring Patterns. Quotations would convey no adequate idea of their real cheapness. Messrs. O. and CO., therefore, respectfully solicit an early visit of inspection. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CLUBS, SHIPPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and LARGE BUYERS will find great advantages in purchasing at this sale.—OETZMANN and CO.

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.** **OETZMANN & CO.,** HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD. (Regd.)

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO.,** 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.—OETZMANN and CO.

**CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.**—Best Plate Chimney-Glasses, in double-gilt frames, elegant pattern, large size, 2 guineas; magnificent ditto, from 5 to 20 guineas; Black and Gold Early English ditto, from 2 to 10 guineas. Handsome Black and Gold Early English Cabinets, from 15s. to 50 guineas. Mahogany Sideboards, from 8 guineas upwards; noble ditto, in Early English and other handsome designs, from 20 to 100 guineas. Easy-Chairs, from 1 guinea upwards. Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, from 10s. 6d. upwards.—OETZMANN and CO.

**BEDDING DEPARTMENT.**—Strong Iron Bedsteads from 6s. 6d. each; superior Iron French ditto, 12s. 9d.; handsome Arabian Bedsteads, from 27s. 6d. upwards; excellent Mattresses, full size, 12s. 6d.; good Feather Beds, full size, 30s.; ditto Bolsters, 7s. 6d.; ditto Pillows, 3s. 9d. each; handsome 3-ft. Mahogany Washstands, with marble top, 18s. 6d.; Mahogany Toilet-tables (best plate glass, size of plate 16 inches by 12 inches), 6s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

**HANDSOME RUSSIAN TAPESTRY CURTAINS**, with fringe borders, 3 yards long by 51 in. wide, 17s. 6d.; 34 yards, 19s. 6d.; 4 yards, 22s. 6d. per pair; 5 yards by 75 in. wide, 25s. 6d.; 34 yards, 28s. 6d.; 4 yards, 32s. 6d. per pair. Patterns sent post-free on application. OETZMANN and CO.

**KITCHEN REQUISITES.—OETZMANN and CO.'S TEN-POUND SET** (List No. 2, page 231 in their "GUIDE TO HOUSE FURNISHING," sent post-free on application) includes Table, Chairs, Clock, &c., with the various Culinary Utensils and requisites, contains all the most useful articles required in every kitchen, each being of superior quality, and is the most practical selection extant. A writer upon domestic matters in "The Queen" Newspaper says of this set:—"Seems very complete and carefully selected with a view to utility and durability."—OETZMANN and CO.

**WEDDING PRESENTS, USEFUL and ARTISTIC.**—Intending Purchasers should inspect OETZMANN and CO.'S VAST DISPLAY of Elegant Vases, Lustres, Figures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pictures, Cut Glass Decanters, Wines, &c.; Electro-Silver Plate, Table Cutlery, and a large variety of other Useful and Ornamental Articles suitable for Presents.—Descriptive Catalogue post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE**, post-free.

**OETZMANN & CO.,** HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

**JACKSON and GRAHAM,** 30 to 38, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

**FURNITURE, INEXPENSIVE AND ARTISTIC.**

ONLY "GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1875.

CARPETS. CURTAINS. PAPERHANGINGS.

WOOD CHIMNEY-PIECES.

WOODWORK FOR INTERIORS.

Carton-Pierre and Papier-Maché Decorations, Oriental Objects' Designs and Estimates free.

**NOTICE.—SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE.**—ELKINGTON and CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate, can at all times provide Purchasers with every variety of Table and Decorative Plate, Tea and Coffee Services, Salvers, Cruet Frames, Soup Tureens, &c., in Old English, Early English, Queen Anne, Jacobean, Corinthian, and every style of Art, both in Silver and in Electro-Plate. Spoons and Forks of the Old English Rat-Tail Pattern. Drawings and Prices free by post on application. Address: ELKINGTON and CO., 22, Regent-street, London; or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

**ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, Ludgate-hill,** INVITES INSPECTION of all that is new and beautiful in useful and ornamental CHINA and GLASS, including Dinner Services, &c. (Cottages), 50 pieces .. 20 13 6 Plain light Glass Services (108 pieces) .. 1 15 0 Gilt China Desert Services for 12 persons .. 0 17 0 Gilt China Tea Services, 40 pieces, 12s.; 28 pieces .. 0 8 6 China Breakfast Services for 6 persons .. 0 11 0 Toilet Services (for washstands), 6s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and White Stone Jugs, "The Grecian" set of three .. 0 1 3 All really excellent patterns. Quart Decanters, cut, good quality .. per pair 0 5 0 Clear Decanters (with handle) .. each 0 4 0 Plain light Glass Glasses, Burgundy shape .. per doz. 0 6 0 Wine Glasses, plain or cut, Ports and Sherries .. 0 1 9 Engraved Wine Glasses .. do 0 3 6 Rock Glasses, ruby bowl, 6s. per doz.; green bowl .. 0 3 6 Half-pint Cut Tumblers .. per doz. 0 3 6 Plain light Fluted Glasses, taper shape .. 0 6 6 Other articles proportionately cheap. Descriptive Catalogue post-free. 39, LUDGATE-HILL. Established 1760.

**GARDNERS' EXHIBITION DINNER** and **TABLE GLASS SERVICES.** Free, graceful, and original designs, of unequalled value. Dinner Services from 11s. Their special designs are—The Osborne, 23s. The Eccles, 23 13s. The Hambro, 24 4s. The Bramble, 24 14s. The Kaelin, 24 14s. The Wild Rose, 25 5s. The Japanese Bamboo, 26 6s. The Humming Bird, 27 5s. The Seville, 27 7s. The Set for Twelve Persons, complete, with 15 per cent cash discount. Table Glass Services of the best Crystal, plain light stem, 23 5s.; elegantly engraved, 24 8s.; richly cut, 25 6s. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Photographs and Illustrations Glass Catalogue free on application. 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

**GARDNER'S CROWN WARE DINNER SERVICES.** In appearance and wear equal to Porcelain, effective, useful, decorative. 23 13s. 6d. the set for twelve persons complete. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Lithographs post-free.—453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

**FURNISH YOUR HOUSE at DEANE'S.** Catalogue, with priced Furnishing Estimates, post-free. 1. Table Knives, Ivory, per doz., 13s., 10s., 12s., 23s., 40s. 2. Electro Forks—Table, 24s. to 65s.; Spoons, 21s. to 65s. 3. Electro Tea and Coffee Sets, 12s. to 65s. 4. Liqueurs, 12s. to 65s. 5. Dish-Covers in Sets—Tin, 22s.; Metal, 65s.; Electro, 111 11s. 6. Electro Teapots, 12s. to 65s. 7. Metal, 65s.; Electro, 111 11s. 8. Fenders—Bright, 45s. to 115s.; Bronze, 3s. to 56s. 9. Baths—Hot and Cold Water, Gas, Travelling, &c. 10. Bedsteads—Brass and Iron, with Bedding. 11. Bedsteads—21s. to 10s.; 24s., 26s., 28s., 30s., 32s., 34s., 36s., 38s., 40s., 42s., 44s., 46s., 48s., 50s., 52s., 54s., 56s., 58s., 60s., 62s., 64s., 66s., 68s., 70s., 72s., 74s., 76s., 78s., 80s., 82s., 84s., 86s., 88s., 90s., 92s., 94s., 96s., 98s., 100s. 12. Kitchen Utensils—Copper, Tin, and Iron. 13. Garden Tools—Lawn-Mowers, Rollers, Barrows, &c. Discount 5 per cent for cash payments 22 and upwards. Deane and Co., 40, King William-st., London Bridge. A.D. 1700.

**JEWEL ROBBERIES PREVENTED.—J. TANN'S RELIANCE SAFES** have never failed to resist the attempts of the most determined burglars. Fire-Resisting safes, 15s. Lists free.—11, Newgate-street, E.C.

**TRELOAR'S LINOLEUM** is well seasoned. Warehouse, 63, Ludgate-hill.

**OLD-FASHIONED OIL FLOOR CLOTH.** TRELOAR and SONS, 63, Ludgate-hill.

**TRELOAR and SONS 69, Ludgate-hill,** have just received from Canton some very beautiful CHINESE MATTING, which they are selling at low prices for Cash. 100 Bales, each bale containing four yards of Matting, 36 inches wide, to be sold at 2s. per bale, carriage-paid to any railway station.

**TURKEY CARPETS**, imported from Smyrna by TRELOAR and SONS, 69, Ludgate-hill.

**EPPS'S COCOA.** "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicate-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shut by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes: Sold in Boxes only.

**FARROW and JACKSON,** The largest and best Makers of IRON WINE BINS, SODA-WATER RACKS, BAR FITTINGS, SEALING WAX, and every Article for the Dealer in or Consumer of Wines. 18, GREAT TOWER-STREET; 8, HAYMARKET; 91, MANSELL-STREET, LONDON. Agent in Paris, N. EDARD, 20, RUE DU DRAGON.

**CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES,** FIRE and THIEF RESISTING.

**CHUBB'S SAFES FOR JEWELS.**

**CHUBB'S SAFES FOR DEEDS.**

**CHUBB'S CHESTS AND BOXES.**

**CHUBB'S LOCKS AND LATCHES.**

**CHUBB'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS** POST-FREE.

**CHUBB and SON, 128, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; and 68, St. James's-street, London.**

**WANZER SEWING MACHINES.** LOCK STITCH.

**WANZER KILTING MACHINES.** Superior to all others. Price-List free.

Chief Office—4, Great Portland-street, Oxford-circus, London, W.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.**

The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

**CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE** is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, P. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

**CORPULENCE.—Dr. YATE HOLLAND'S POWDERS** (or PILLS) speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulence, however long standing. Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W.; or through any Chemist. Beware of imitations.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**

This pure Solution is the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.** The safest and most gentle aperient for delicate constitutions; Ladies, Children, and Infants.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

is not only free from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eruptions which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure oil, made at A. and H.'s own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process. It presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod-Liver Oil should insist on having A. and H.'s "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in Impl. 1/2 Pts., 1s. 4d.; 1 Pts., 2s. 6d.; 1 1/2 Pts., 4s. 9d.; 2 Pts., 7s. 6d. Trade mark, a



THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SEE PAGE 330.



ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS AT BRIGHTON BY ROAD.



THE FIRST GUN.



## THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The annual field-day of the collective force of Volunteer Rifle Corps belonging to the Metropolis and Home Counties took place on Easter Monday, notwithstanding the pending elections, on the Sussex Downs between Brighton and Lewes. We published, last week, a list of the different Volunteer Corps that were to take part in this review, with the scheme of their proposed incorporation in four Divisions, each Division consisting of two Brigades, under command of the general officers who were then named. A programme of the intended manoeuvres, designed to represent a mimic battle, as is customary, between an attacking and a defending force, was also published beforehand. Our illustrations given in this Number are devoted chiefly to the incidents of preparation; the marching down of some Volunteer Corps by the high road, at least part of the way, from London to Brighton; their arrival in that town, and the manner in which they were quartered there; but they are shown also quite on the alert, answering the bugle-call of the "reveillé," when morning brings the hour for rising to take the field; and "the first gun" that is fired, at the opening of the action, finds them arrayed in perfect military order.

Among the Volunteer Corps which marched a portion of the distance by road, instead of being carried by railway train, some did more on foot, and some did less. It was, perhaps, a question rather of how much time they could spare for the journey, than of wishing to save themselves a little wholesome fatigue. The 1st London Engineers left on Good Friday morning by train to Redhill, marched to Cuckfield, where they billeted for the night, and renewed their march next day to their head-quarters at the Gloucester Hotel, Brighton. The 1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifles dispatched detachments on the Thursday and Friday to Dorking, marching thence on Saturday to Brighton, where they had head-quarters at Mellison's Hotel. Eighty officers and men of the 9th (West) Middlesex went by train to Redhill on Friday morning, and thence to Cuckfield on foot, quartering there for the night, and marched on by Hayward's-Heath next day to their Brighton head-quarters at Middle-street Board Schools. The 11th Middlesex (St. George's) Rifles sent forward 114 rank and file on foot from Three Bridges on Saturday. Seven officers and 101 rank and file of the London Scottish walked from Tunbridge on Friday to Uckfield, where they again billeted, marching the remaining distance next day. Contingents from the 19th, the 22nd (Queen's Westminster), and the 37th (Bloomsbury) Middlesex, and the 19th Surrey Rifles also covered the greater part of the distance on foot.

On Good Friday, at half-past twelve, the 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles paraded to the number of upwards of 350, the parade-state including sixteen officers, thirty-four sergeants, and thirty-two drummers and fifers. Major Hans Busk was in command (in the absence of Major Edis, who assumed command on reaching Brighton). The column took the train at a little after one from Victoria Station, and proceeded to Hassock's-gate, where it was joined by the commissariat and ambulance waggons, and marched on to Brighton. Their martial appearance, all ranks being in full dress, with helmets, gaiters, shooting boots, white gloves, water-bottles, haversacks, and regimental great-coats, rolled and worn over the shoulder, was in the highest degree satisfactory. This regiment was quartered at the Brighton Townhall. "They had not thought," we are told, "of luxurious provision in the shape of bedding. Some two or three hundred bags had been half filled with straw. These had to be laid so close together as to cover all the surface of the Townhall floor. Some twenty or thirty were crowded into a neighbouring gallery, and the remainder overflowed in the lobbies and the landings. For safety sake, the great hall was left in darkness, and men had to grope their way among the prostrate bodies of their comrades to distant corners of the room, if they had not taken the precaution of laying themselves down in due order. It is to be hoped that they were warm enough; at all events, they did not trouble themselves much about coverings. A few rolled themselves in blankets, but the majority simply threw themselves down on the hard mattress, and fell into a well-earned sleep. The best cared for, if not the most comfortable, were those on guard, who sat round the kitchen table with a glowing fire to cheer them, and the fumes of coffee giving promise of welcome refreshment. Not quite so fortunate were those told off for picket duty. This service was admirably organised, as everything is in connection with the Artists'. Thirteen files, under charge of an officer, patrolled the streets, but probably found few stragglers of their own or any other corps who cared to expose themselves to the bitterness of a keen east wind at that hour of the night. Similarly good picket work was done by parties of the 36th Middlesex." We borrow from the *Daily News* this testimony to the soldierly experiences of the Artists' Corps, which have furnished our own Artists with subjects for their sketches. On Saturday morning the Artists paraded at nine o'clock, marched off at half past, and took their way to Newmarket Hill for a field-day and sham fight. The morning was most energetically devoted to practice in attack, all the movements being done with the greatest alacrity, and with just so much of freedom as was enough to show that each man was master of his work. After a little rest for luncheon, the companies were marched off to take up position as outposts awaiting the attack of an enemy. This enemy was the London Rifle Brigade, who had announced their intention of marching on Kingston Hill, and endeavouring to drive the Artists in. To meet them Major Edis had posted a line of sentries along the ridges. The pickets and supports were very skilfully placed; they were left free to move on any post right or left without being exposed to the fire of the foe, or to make a stand and fight it out gallantly if need be. The commander of the opposing force began by a very skilful feigned attack on his own left, but finding the natural position too strong there, gradually drew off and delivered his decisive blow on the other flank. Major Edis, however, had active scouts, who kept him well informed of the enemy's movements. Quickly, but without undue haste, he drew his supports from one flank to the other, and when the London Rifle Brigade made their final dash they found themselves met by a firm phalanx, against which every onset proved fruitless. Thus the fight ended in favour of the defenders, and Major Edis remained on the ground he had first taken up, to receive the congratulations of Prince Edward and the Staff, who had witnessed most of the movements—not only the skill of the commander, but also the admirable bearing of the men. On the return home Major Edis selected some of the very roughest ground for putting them through several battalion movements while on the march. All these were gone through with admirable precision, and the men came back to Brighton looking as fresh as if they had only been for a short morning's march.

On Sunday morning, shortly after ten, all the men at head-quarters paraded at the South Inclosure, in front of the Pavilion, for service; and a very soldierly appearance they presented as, headed by their bands, they marched through the gateway before his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the General in command. His Serene Highness was accompanied by his staff—Captain Lord A. C. Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards, Captain Hon. C. G. Byng, 1st Life Guards

(as aide-de-camp), Brevet Colonels G. F. C. Bury, and the Hon. J. C. Dormer (who acted as Assistant-Quartermaster-Generals), and Brevet Major H. M. E. Brunker. The various corps, having been inspected by their commanders, marched towards the Pavilion, where service was held in the Dome. The prayers were read by the Rev. G. E. Cotterill, Brighton College. The singing was led by members of the local choral societies, accompanied by the band of the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers, Mr. R. Taylor, organist of Brighton College, presiding at the organ. The sermon, which was appropriate, was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Hanna, acting Chaplain to the 1st Administrative Brigade of the Surrey Artillery Volunteers.

The weather on Monday was tolerably favourable to the grand military show; it was dry and calm, though not bright, and the mist cleared off at noon, when the operations actually began. The plan of mock combat was easy to be understood. There was a supposed attacking force, which marched against Brighton from Lewes; and a defending Brighton force. Their field of battle was about Newmarket Hill, Falmer Hill, and Bullock Hill, between the hamlets of Kingston and Bevendean. The Brighton force, under the chief command of Major-General Radcliffe, C.B., consisted of 11,878 men and twenty guns, divided into two divisions—the first commanded by Major-General Higginson, C.B., and the second by Major-General Newdigate, C.B. This defending force was posted in a very strong position, its centre being on Newmarket Hill, its left resting on the Newmarket Plantation, and its right reaching over Bullock Hill to Balsdean. The attacking Lewes force, under the command of Major-General J. Turner, C.B., consisted of a total of 8911 men and ten guns, divided into two divisions, forming the third and fourth divisions of the amalgamated forces. This force was posted on Kingston Hill, ready to make the attack, having its right wing on the Newmarket Plantation, and its left on the Castle Hill. The whole area over which the fight extended was, roughly speaking, about four miles by one mile and a half. The two forces were posted behind the crests of opposite ridges, and a broad and deep valley separated them. The battle was opened almost directly the signal-gun was fired by General Turner, who made a feigned attack on the extreme right of the Brighton force. For a short time the boom of a few guns and the smart rattle of rifle fire was heard, and it was supposed at first that a serious attempt was being made to turn the defenders' right flank. The attack, however, was not followed up, and the fire soon died away. The commander of the Lewes army then concentrated his forces on his own right and right centre, from which he delivered a very determined attack on General Radcliffe's left. The Newmarket Plantation was the scene of a smart struggle, in which the London Rifle Brigade, on the right of the Lewes force, succeeded in driving out the rather weak Brighton force that was holding it. In real warfare, however, the London Rifle Brigade would have found it impossible to have held the plantation, seeing that the heavy guns of position belonging to the Brighton force would have easily driven them out of it by shell fire. The artillery of the defenders was so posted as to enfilade the wide valley separating the two forces, four guns being stationed on the right flank and an equal number on the left centre. The remaining six guns were kept in reserve at first, but were eventually made use of to repel the final attack on their left flank. An appearance of reality was given to the scene by the flames and smoke proceeding from large patches of furze which the Brighton artillery force set fire to, early in the engagement, to prevent them from affording shelter to the sharpshooters of the enemy, who might otherwise have severely galled the gunners by a long-range rifle fire. The Lewes force, having gained the Newmarket Plantation, pursued their advantage with an advance by rushes of alternate companies along Falmer Bottom, which was supported by a powerful attack delivered from their right centre followed by an advance of the left centre. These determined assaults on his position necessitated General Radcliffe bringing up his reserves. Accordingly a portion of the 2nd Division was brought into action, with a result to be decided upon by the umpires. They are Colonel the Hon. C. J. Addington, 43rd Brigade Depot; Colonel Hales Wilkie, 46th Brigade Depot; Colonel Smythe, Royal Artillery; Brevet Major H. M. E. Brunker, 26th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Brockman, 86th Regiment; and Major Rawlins, 69th Regiment.

The manoeuvres lasted about two hours, finishing at two o'clock. The battalions were then massed at the far end of the Brighton Racecourse, for the march past, which began at a quarter to four o'clock. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Prince Teck, and attended by several other general officers, witnessed the march past, and frequently expressed his approbation of the appearance and movements of the troops, even noticing particular companies with special commendation. For the first time on record, a balloon figured in the march past. The captive balloon "Crusader," which had done good service during the day, floating in the air some 500 yards above the course, was attached to its cart, drawn by four horses, and was kept in the centre of the line by cords hauled along by the Engineers. It saluted his Royal Highness by descending some distance as it passed. There were three captive balloons employed by the attacking force, to observe the movements of the enemy and to communicate information by an electric telegraph; while the outposts of the defending force were connected with its head-quarters by the telephone. These applications of scientific apparatus to the aid of actual field manoeuvres are a novelty of some importance in the art and practice of war.

The forts protecting the mouth of the Thames were given over for several days recently to the entire use of metropolitan regiments of Volunteer Artillery, who discharged the functions of the garrisons, besides practising with the heavy guns.

The twenty-first annual prize-meeting at Wimbledon of the National Rifle Association will begin on Monday, July 12. The camp will be ready for occupation on Saturday July 10. It is the intention of the council to revert to the custom of opening their gates to the public free of charge after evening gun-fire during the meeting. The council will be glad to receive contributions in kind to be added to the list of "extra" prizes.

For the third successive year the 20th Middlesex Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Gore-Browne, have been to Aldershot for six days' camp duty with the regulars. The advanced party proceeded to camp on Wednesday week, under command of Captain Whewell, and was followed on Thursday and Friday by the remainder, about 300 of all ranks. Last Monday Colonel the Duke of Connaught inspected the battalion on the Queen's-parade, where it underwent a long and crucial ordeal, the bayonet exercise being its noteworthy feature. At the termination of the movements his Royal Highness addressed the regiment, and expressed great satisfaction at the efficiency of the men. During their stay in camp the officers of the 20th were made honorary members of the messes of the Royal Artillery, the detachment of the Brigade of Guards, and the 82nd Regiment.

## MUSIC.

The extra Popular Concert given for the benefit of Sir Julius Benedict was necessarily but briefly alluded to last week. The new string quartet produced on that occasion is a comparatively recent production, having been composed in 1872. It consists of four movements—"Allegro Moderato" in C minor, "Scherzo" in E flat (with trio in A flat), "Andante con moto" in G major, and "Allegro con fuoco" in C minor and major. Each movement bears the impress of the hand of the skilled and practised musician, one who has studied in the best schools of musical composition and has largely profited thereby. The whole work manifests the composer's power of sustained treatment and ample development. It was very favourably received, its performance having been excellent at the hands of Herr Straus, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Sir J. Benedict's cleverly-written sonata in E minor, for pianoforte and violin, was also a feature in the first part of the concert. This was not an absolute novelty, having been composed in 1868, and previously heard in public. It was admirably played by Mdle. Janotha and Herr Straus, the "Andante Cantabile" having been specially applauded. Other compositions by Sir J. Benedict—sacred and secular, vocal and instrumental—and pieces by other composers, made up a long programme, a feature in which was the excellent performance, by Lady Benedict and Mdle. Janotha, of Mendelssohn's "Allegro Brillante" on two pianofortes. The vocalists were Mesdames Marie Roze and Patey, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Mr. John Thomas contributed some brilliant harp performances, and Sir J. Benedict and Mr. Zerbini officiated as conductors.—Sir J. Benedict is announced to give his personal recollections of Weber (whose pupil he was) at the Steinway Hall on Monday afternoon, when he will be assisted, in the musical illustrations, by Mdle. Avigliana, Misses C. Elliott, H. Measom, and B. Francis, and Mr. O. Bonney, as vocalists, and Miss Bessie Richards as pianist.

Madame Marie Roze's concert tour in England, Ireland, and Scotland, terminated last week, having lasted nearly three months. During this period Madame Roze sang successfully at upwards of sixty concerts. Mr. Mapleson has re-engaged Madame Roze for his coming season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The twenty-fourth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace is now approaching its close; but three more performances, and the usual supplementary concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns—the conductor—remaining to be given. Last Saturday's programme included a fine performance of Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, the sixth of the nine works of this class by its composer. Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave a very skilful rendering of Rubinstein's third pianoforte concerto (in G), the remaining instrumental piece having been the second set of characteristic "Slavonian Dances," for orchestra, by Dvorak. Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. F. King. This week's concert is to bring forward a manuscript concerto for the pianoforte, composed by Mr. C. H. H. Parry; the programme also including the seventh symphony of Beethoven (in A).

The second recital of that skilful pianist Madame Frickenhaus took place in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, when her programme included a selection from the pianoforte works of Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Rubinstein, and Bargiel.

The production of "The Pirates of Penzance," the new comic opera by Messrs. Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert, is to take place this (Saturday) evening, at the Opéra Comique Theatre; the cast including Mesdames M. Hood, Bond, Gwynne, La Rue, and Everard; and Messrs. G. Grossmith, Power, R. Temple, R. Barrington, and G. Temple.

The forty-eighth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society is approaching its close, as also is the appropriation of Exeter Hall to musical purposes. "Elijah" was announced for performance yesterday (Friday) evening, with Misses Anna Williams and Hancock, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Carter, Mr. Santley, and Mr. C. Henry as solo vocalists.

A national and international concourse of singing societies is to take place at the Hague on Aug. 14 and 15, organised by the St. Cecilia Society of that place. We are authorised to suggest that choral institutions that may have been overlooked in the issue of the official circulars of invitation should address "le Secrétaire de la Société Royale de Chant (Cecilia) La Haye."

## THEATRES.

The special form of Easter Entertainment appears now utterly to have gone out of use, and we have no single example of the kind of thing at the theatres this year. Fairy Spectacles and Burlesques have alike vanished. Revivals of any quality and of various degrees of merit, if at all popular, are preferred by the commercial managements which have obtained exclusive possession of the playhouses, and which in general evince but little enterprise, and stake but small capital on their productions.

One would think that it would have been worth the while of the conductor of Drury Lane to venture beyond what has been termed "the Ring," and to take advantage of the rich material that is now acknowledged on all hands to exist in that neglected arena. Scores of fine dramas—many of great poetical value—exist, for which no theatre of the present day makes any provision. It ought to be the function of a large patent theatre to seek out and bring forward such pieces, for which it is reasonably believed that a taste is cherished among the intelligent public. Had this been done honestly for many seasons past, probably instead of a heavy bankruptcy involving very many thousands of pounds, there might have been a profit to double the amount. The losses incurred by the prevailing method are surely so many arguments against it. Our national theatre depends on the reproduction of Lecocq's comic opera, according to the version made long ago by Mr. H. J. Byron known as "La Fille de Madame Angot," with Mdle. Cornélie D'Anka as Mdle. Lange. Miss Alice Burville as Clairette, and Mr. Wilford Morgan as Ange Pitou. The capacious stage permits a large number of accessories, and the scenic effects are striking and abundant. The opera is preceded by "Lady Audley's Secret." Miss Louise Moodie plays admirably the leading part, a character requiring much subtlety of treatment. The music is under the direction of Mr. Ferdinand Wallenstein.

At the Haymarket, the comedy of "Money" is yet in the ascendant, and at the Lyceum the play of "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. W. G. Wills's new play of "Ninon," with the old one of "Katherine and Petruchio," suffice for Adelphi habitués. "The Streets of London" still does its usual duty for a new drama at the Princess's. The St. James's retains its programme of "Old Cronies" and "Still Waters Run Deep." At the Strand "Madame Favart" continues attractive. "Forget-Me-Not" at the Prince of Wales's affords abundant opportunity for great acting to Miss Genevieve Ward. "As You Like It" at the Imperial bears, as it were, "a charmed life," and is certainly charmingly acted. The Court maintains a successful run for "The Old Love and the New," and the Gaiety presents for a novelty the farcical



extravaganza of "The Voyage in Suisse," in which the Hanlon Lees appear.

At the Vaudeville, however, a sincere endeavour has been made at the production of originality. A comparatively new author has been called into requisition, and really produced an original play. Mr. Charles Wills, the writer, is already favourably known by a drama called "All for Himself." His present venture is entitled "Cobwebs," and is in three acts. He is evidently a man of ideas, and seeks to carry them through an entire piece in the way of legitimate development; but, unfortunately, he has a very imperfect notion of dramatic action, and scarcely any of dramatic structure. All his characters are seduced by ambition from the straightforward course of life. One would leave his social station for a higher by means of a second marriage, another would get on by the exercise of his invention without having secured a proper market, and another seeks in dissipation and gay society the sensations that give him pleasure. These are the "Cobwebs" against which the moral of the piece is directed. A drunken undertaker who lends money at 60 per cent when he can get it is marvellously impersonated by Mr. James, whose elaborate portraiture of the anomalous individual ought to secure a prolonged success for a piece not without merit, albeit very imperfect as a work of dramatic art. Miss Larkin, as the undertaker's shrew of a wife, has also a good part, which the actress laboured to make interesting. On the whole, the play is more eccentric than pleasing. The dialogue is much too solemn.

At the Globe, also, an attempt is made at some degree of novelty by an adaptation from the French of the celebrated opéra comique, in three acts, entitled "Naval Cadets," the music by Richard Genée. The piece has been already adapted more than once, and given rise to consequent legal contention. The action takes place in the seventeenth century, and the scene lies at Lisbon. The scenery is exceedingly picturesque, and there is much opportunity for accessional and other display. The audience are accordingly delighted with the intrigue of which the action is composed, and applaud the actors, who labour hard to make the various situations entertaining.

A revival of Tom Taylor's romantic play of "Clancarty" forms the principal Easter attraction at New Sadler's Wells. We are told that the main incidents of this piece are historical, the marriage of Lord and Lady Clancarty while yet children and the plot for the assassination of King William the Third being accredited facts. The play itself at this late date does not call for especial criticism; we have only to record it as one of the most highly wrought and skilfully constructed of the author's dramas. Its performance at this theatre is but a repetition of previous successful revivals. It has been produced under the direction of Mr. W. H. Vernon, who appeared in the original representation of the play at the Olympic. This gentleman also presents us with a graphic portraiture of the Irish Jacobite, Earl Clancarty. The character of King William the Third, which stood out so prominently on the occasion above alluded to, is effectively rendered by Mr. G. H. Coveney. The Cardell or "Scum" of Mr. Edmund Lyons must also be singled out as a powerful and picturesque presentation. The characters of the Earl of Portland, Lord Woodstock, and Lord Spencer are ably interpreted by Mr. Wheatcroft, Mr. Frank Rodney, and Mr. T. Balfour. Miss Isabel Bateman appears for the first time in the rôle of the heroine, Lady Clancarty. This lady is making rapid progress in her art, and in this difficult assumption she evinces powers which acted with full effect upon the audience, and secured for her a general recognition. Miss Virginia Francis throws considerable animation into the character of Lady Betty Noel, which she interprets in the spirit of true comedy. In the course of the evening the band performs an overture, and entr'acte music specially selected for the play by Mr. F. Stanislaus. On the first night the house was well attended.

The late Mr. Andrew Halliday's adaptation of "Heart's Delight" was reproduced at the Park on Saturday, and well appreciated by a considerable audience. At the Standard, likewise, the Messrs. Douglas commanded a good house with "Green Bushes." At the Duke's a play called "Conrad and Lisette" is performed, and to the Surrey Messrs. Henry Pettit and Paul Meritt have contributed a drama named "Brought to Justice." At the Royalty an adaptation from the French of M. Victorien Sardou, entitled "Themis," appeals, with a new version of "Balloonacy," to a select audience. We should have mentioned that the Gaiety dramatic company with "Little Em'ly," and the burlesque of "Little Doctor Faust," have been transferred to the Olympic.

The Crystal Palace gave a military and ballad concert, with a variety of entertainments, assisted by the presence of the Vokes' family. The Alexandra Palace, in like manner, provided an elaborate entertainment. The Royal Westminster Aquarium also affords many amusements.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed resumed on Easter Monday their performances, and Mr. Corney Grain appears in a new musical sketch, named "Rotten Row." A new entertainment is provided by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels at the St. James's Great Hall. Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke exhibit their marvels at the Egyptian Hall. Dr. Lynn appears during the holidays at Piccadilly Hall, a new temple of magic. The Polytechnic advertises a number of novel attractions. The Mohawk Minstrels, at the Agricultural Hall, present a new programme. Madame Tussaud has made many additions to her interesting collection. These and other places of similar entertainment, including the music halls, have been numerous visited by the public during the week, and maintain their long-established popularity.

Mr. Henry F. R. Yorke has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, vice Mr. James G. Noel retired.

Several important improvements made by Mr. R. J. Gatling in his well-known machine gun were shown to visitors last Saturday, at Sir William Armstrong's offices in Great George-street, Westminster.

M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, has returned home from his mission to Berlin and Vienna, and is said to be perfectly satisfied with the friendly assurances in respect to his country which he has received from the leading statesmen of Germany and Austria.

The total number of live cattle and carcasses of fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were as follows:—1338 live cattle; 4911 quarters of beef, 1632 carcasses of mutton, and 580 dead pigs, making a larger supply of live stock and a smaller supply of fresh meat landed than in the previous week.

The Duchess of Marlborough, acknowledging another contribution of two thousand pounds from the London Mansion House Irish Distress Fund, says that the normal condition of the peasantry in the west of Ireland is an almost utter absence of clothing. Her Grace would gladly receive supplies of this description to the utmost possible extent. Another correspondent of the Lord Mayor writes that in Donegal bed-clothes or bedding are scarcely known.

### THE APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

Her Majesty's Order in Council prorogued Parliament from March 24 to April 13; and the Queen's Proclamation, published in the *London Gazette*, directed that the writs for the new Parliament should be returnable on April 29. Long ere that, however, the immediate result of the appeal to the country will be determined.

There were obvious reasons why, notwithstanding the floods of talk that had inundated the country, the oracles of each political party should have given energetic utterance to fresh words of wisdom—or the reverse—on the eve of the first polling day of the General Election. Were there not partisans to strengthen and waverers to win? Sir Stafford Northcote, finding himself on the congenial soil of North Devon, made amends for the rather bovine nature of his speech at the South Molton market ordinary on Saturday; and on Tuesday lifted his voice to as high a pitch as was possible on the part of a usually quiet speaker in the enunciation of those lofty sentiments of patriotism which it is now the Conservative cue to uphold as the peculiar property of the Conservative Party. Albeit the Devonshire vernacular, as spoken by the sons of the soil, can hardly be cited as an inspiring and exhilarating dialect, the Devonshire tongue of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would seem to have elicited some enthusiasm in the public hall of Bideford by his adroit reference to Bideford as one of the ports which sent forth "gallant contributions to that great fleet of resistance which defied the power of Spain, and which upheld the honour of England against great odds before the rest of Europe." The cheers which greeted this historic ally were somewhat qualified by counter-cheers for "Gladstone." But, nothing daunted, Sir Stafford Northcote kept closely to his text, and resolutely maintained, in effect, that it was by firmly acting throughout in the intrepid spirit of the men of old Bideford that the Government had averted the spread of war in Europe, and had restored England to her rightful place among nations. Leaving this Imperial refrain ringing in the ears of his Bideford audience, the right hon. Baronet took train to Exeter, and arrived there on Tuesday evening in time to attend a large Conservative meeting in the Victoria Hall, and to speak with, if anything, increased earnestness and animation on behalf of the Conservative candidates for Exeter, Mr. Arthur Mills and Mr. Henry S. Northcote, Sir Stafford Northcote's second son. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's most intimate colleagues in the House, Mr. Cross, the same evening delivered effective Ministerial addresses in South-West Lancashire at Waterloo and at Bootle. The Home Secretary made a point at the former place by declaring that the Artisans Dwellings' Act would by the end of 1881 provide comfortable dwellings for 12,000 London and Birmingham artisans; and the right hon. gentleman at the same time had the candour to admit he was in error in attributing the phrase, "Perish, India!" to Mr. Lowe. At Bootle Mr. Cross, in his sharpest galling-gun manner, fired off the following figures at the last Liberal Ministry: when the late Government left office they left a Navy having tonnage to the amount of 111,044 tons, horse-power of 74,908, and the weight of shot they could throw at one discharge was 37,030 lb.; whereas to-day they had 272,000 tons, with horse-power of 195,000, and they could now discharge a weight of metal of 111,000 lb. The same evening, it may also be mentioned, Colonel Stanley defended the Ministry with ability at Standish; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach spoke with equal judgment at Gloucester, whilst Mr. J. Lowther at York afforded the Government all the support obtainable from his advocacy.

Mr. Gladstone, on his side, has not been silent. By Monday the right hon. gentleman had sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to address a deputation after luncheon at Dalmeny, and to speak with cheerful confidence as to the issue of the election for Mid-Lothian next Monday. Then, on Tuesday, Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, temporarily left Dalmeny on what may be termed another triumphal journey by rail. Pausing at Peebles to respond to the cheering of some thousands of enthusiastic Scots by an emphatic recommendation of Mr. Tennant's candidature, Mr. Gladstone thence proceeded to Innerleithen, where the system of faggot-voting came in for fresh censure, and therefrom to Thorncliffe, where the illustrious traveller became the guest of Lord Reay. At Stow the ex-Premier subsequently submitted the financial arrangements of the Government to a searching adverse criticism, one of the salient points most keenly appreciated by the large audience being his reminder that, whereas the last Liberal Administration inherited from the Conservatives a charge for the Abyssinian campaign of £4,500,000, and yet remitted £15,400,000 of taxation during their term of office, the present Tory Government acceded to power with a surplus left them by the Liberals of over five and a half millions, and nevertheless had imposed six millions extra of taxation on the country, besides leaving a debt of eight millions for the future to care for. Mr. Gladstone was not less pungent in his reference to the oft-quoted opinions of foreign Powers concerning the General Election, repudiating the notion that any other nation should induce "England to deviate one inch from that path which was the path of steady unflinching regard to the interests of our own empire, and above all a path of undeviating respect for its duty and its honour." Returning to Edinburgh on Wednesday, the right hon. gentleman was offered the honour of a banquet by the Scottish Liberal Club. His noble opponent, meantime, has not been idle. The Earl of Dalkeith on Tuesday, to wit, addressed meetings at Gilmerton and Lasswade; and at the former place was "heckled" by a Miss Burton regarding the woman's franchise, which gentle "heckler" he urbanely answered; whilst at Lasswade the noble Lord denied the soft impeachment that there were any such bodies as "faggot voters" in the country.

With respect to the other Liberal leaders, the Marquis of Hartington has, perhaps, exhibited the closest reasoning and most remorseless logic in the course of his remarkably able replies to the bellicose arguments of Mr. Cross. The noble Lord's speech at Blackburn on Saturday was particularly noticeable for the sledge-hammer force with which it demolished some of the Home Secretary's aggressive figures of speech. Hardly less effective was his address at Bacup on Monday, or his speech at Haslingden on Tuesday, when he pungently quoted Sir Spencer Robinson's dictum in the *Nineteenth Century* that "in 1874 we obtained a superiority over every other nation in our ironclad fleet, but since that time the superiority has been allowed to escape from us, and other nations have gone ahead." These lucid and unanswerable deliverances of the Marquis of Hartington can scarcely help aiding materially the candidature of the noble Lord and of Mr. Grafton in North-East Lancashire. In Birmingham, we are glad to note, Mr. Bright has apparently renewed his youth in the excitement of the contested election. Never, assuredly, has any Administration been more severely denounced than the present Government has been at the hands of Mr. Bright, especially in the scathing indictment which he delivered on Saturday last in Holden's Concert Hall, and in the file-firing which, so to speak, the right hon. gentleman has since indulged in at the various ward meetings at which the Liberal electors have been instructed how to vote so

as to secure the return of Mr. Bright, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Chamberlain. At Pontefract, Mr. Childers has not been backward in assailing the Government. Mr. Goschen has been equally ready at Ripon, but on Tuesday met with a far from favourable audience. And Sir William Harcourt has been good-humouredly bantered by Sir Stafford Northcote for parading Danish cattle through the streets of Oxford as mute protestants against the Ministry.

The ranks of illustrious letter-writers have been notably added to. Lord Derby, for instance, has been induced to write a letter to his land steward, reaffirming that his "wishes are for the success of the Liberal cause." On the other hand, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in writing to decline supporting Mr. Herbert Gladstone's candidature for Middlesex, accords fresh support to the Ministry by a kind of side wind. Her Ladyship says that "a strong Government" is urgently needed at this crisis, and is of opinion that the Opposition is "too disorganised to offer such a Government to the country." From Earl Grey (whose hostility to certain features of the Ministerial foreign policy hardly warrants the change of front) there has also come an epistle deprecating the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, and plumping in favour of the retention of the present Ministry in order "to secure a firm administration of Ireland!"

If we turn to Ireland, Mr. Parnell's star appears to be anything but in the ascendant. In endeavouring to assume somewhat of the character of a dictator at Enniscorthy on Sunday, Mr. Parnell was pelted with eggs and hustled off the platform, held stoutly by the adherents of the Chevalier O'Clery. Riots have occurred elsewhere. In the far north, at Wick, Mr. John Pender has suffered violence, an effort having been made to push his carriage into the sea. In South Wales, at Cardiff, on Tuesday evening, banners were torn in the streets, and personal encounters were frequent. And, reverting to Ireland, there was a serious Orange riot the same night at Coalisland, in county Tyrone. So that all the exuberance of electioneering has not yet vanished even in the present year of grace.

### THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday last was the first day of the General Election. Sixteen members were then returned unopposed; and Nominations took place for a considerable number of boroughs, where contests have since ensued or are ensuing, with results which will be published in our later editions. The following are the names of the members earliest elected:—

|                       |                                     | L.  | C. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Bury (Lancashire)...  | Mr R. N. Phillips                   | ... | 1  |
| Cambridgeshire ...    | Hon. H. B. W. Brand                 | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. H. B. Rodwell                   | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. Edward Hicks                    | ... | 1  |
| Carnarvon ...         | Mr. W. Bulkeley Hughes              | ... | 1  |
| Cirencester ...       | Mr. T. W. C. Master                 | ... | 1  |
| Derbyshire, South...  | Sir H. Wilmot                       | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. T. W. Evans                     | ... | 1  |
| Drogheda ...          | Mr. Benjamin Whitworth              | ... | 1  |
| Dublin County ...     | Right Hon. Colonel Taylor           | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton              | ... | 1  |
| Dublin University...  | Right Hon. E. Gibson                | ... | 1  |
|                       | Right Hon. David Plunket            | ... | 1  |
| Frome ...             | Mr. H. B. Samuelson                 | ... | 1  |
| Gloucestershire, East | Sir Michael Hicks-Beach             | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. Reginald Yorke                  | ... | 1  |
| Hants, North ...      | Right Hon. G. Selator-Booth         | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. W. Bramston Beach               | ... | 1  |
| Hertfordshire ...     | Hon. Henry Cowper                   | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. Abel Smith                      | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. T. F. Halsey                    | ... | 1  |
| Huntingdon...         | Viscount Hinchinbrook               | ... | 1  |
| Ilythe ...            | Sir Edward W. Watkin                | ... | 1  |
| Lisburn ...           | Sir Richard Wallace                 | ... | 1  |
| Liverpool ...         | Right Hon. Viscount Sandon          | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. Edward Whitley                  | ... | 1  |
|                       | Lord Ramsey                         | ... | 1  |
| Montrose ...          | Right Hon. W. E. Baxter             | ... | 1  |
| Morpeth ...           | Mr. Thomas Burt                     | ... | 1  |
| Northamptonshire, S   | Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart.        | ... | 1  |
|                       | Major F. W. Cartwright              | ... | 1  |
| Oxfordshire...        | Colonel North...                    | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. E. W. Harcourt...               | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. W. C. Cartwright                | ... | 1  |
| Oxford University...  | Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray            | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. J. G. Talbot                    | ... | 1  |
| Paisley ...           | Mr. W. Holms                        | ... | 1  |
| Sandwich ...          | Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Iggeson | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. H. A. Brassey                   | ... | 1  |
| Shropshire, North...  | Viscount Newport                    | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. Stanley Leighton                | ... | 1  |
| Suffolk, West ...     | Mr. T. Thornhill                    | ... | 1  |
|                       | Mr. W. Biddell                      | ... | 1  |
| Swansea ...           | L. S. Dillwyn                       | ... | 1  |
| Tavistock ...         | Lord Arthur Russell                 | ... | 1  |
| Walsall ...           | Sir Charles Forster                 | ... | 1  |
| Wycombe ...           | Hon. W. H. Carrington               | ... | 1  |

### SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN FRANCE.

A striking illustration of the spread of education among the humbler classes of the French nation is presented by the remarkable increase which has taken place and which is still going on in the libraries attached to elementary schools. In 1866 there were only 4835 of these libraries; in 1877 their number had increased to 17,764. Within the same interval the number of volumes purchased for these libraries had advanced from 180,853 to 1,716,900. In the expenses incurred on account of this subsidiary but most important means of education, the State, the General Councils, and the Municipalities all more or less participate. But the sums they grant are very different in different parts of France. Thus while we find that the subsidy allowed by the Côte d'Or was 18,400*fr.*, by the Somme 11,700*fr.*, and by the Nord Department 9000*fr.*, the sum granted by the Département des Gers was only 20*fr.*, Morbihan 50*fr.*, and Haute Vienne 40*fr.* The largest number of libraries are in the following departments:—Haute Marne, 548; Marne, 530; Ardennes, 520; and Aisne, 514. The Department of the Seine has 461 school libraries, 319 of which are in Paris. The smallest number is in the Pyrénées Orientales, which has only 48. Though there are many communes in various parts of the country still without any school library, and others in which the number of books is either exceedingly limited and the choice confined almost entirely to religious books or stories for the tenderest infancy, the institution of school libraries in France is, on the whole, in a most flourishing condition. In many places, indeed, they are used by the parents quite as much as by the children, and fulfil to a large extent the purpose of popular libraries. The sum granted by the State for purchases of books for the school libraries is only 120,000*fr.*, or less than £5000 annually.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has consented to become a Vice-President of the Suffolk Agricultural Society. Mr. Smith has also forwarded to the Society a cheque for £50, which will constitute him a Vice-President for life.

The German Chancellor has caused the announcement to be made that his Royal Highness Duke Theodore of Bavaria, who recently took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at a German University, has received the certificate enabling him to practise as a surgeon without being required to undergo the additional examination to which intending practitioners are ordinarily liable under the German law.





SOUNDING THE REVEILLÉ.—SEE PAGE 330.





THE BRIGHTON REVIEW: THE ARTISTS' CORPS MARCHING TO BRIGHTON.—SEE PAGE 330.



## FINE ARTS.

## SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The exhibition in the Suffolk-street galleries presents a further improvement this year—due obviously to the infusion of new blood into the society and to the increasing number of "outsiders." The improvement, however, is observable in a more deft use of the mere materials so as to "tell" with effect in the exhibition, not in those higher qualities that testify to a sound artistic education, or which demand thought and careful elaboration. Correct draughtsmanship of the human figure, for instance—the surest test of art-training—is hardly to be found in these rooms. And ignorance of what best deserves to be commended to the public is only too apparent in the arrangement of the collection. Nowhere, perhaps, could a greater abuse of prescriptive rights or a greater and less excusable disregard of relative merit be found.

The works composing the collection are indeed too insufficiently illustrative of art-principles to require lengthened remark or repay classification. We shall therefore simply mention in the order of the catalogue those which seem best deserving notice, adding any passing observation that may seem needed. We commence, then, with "Watching the Fisher Fleet" (3), by Stuart Lloyd, a promising young artist, better represented in the large landscape, "A Deserted Mansion" (235), which is remarkable for breadth and brilliancy of colouring. "The First Load" (9), by A. F. Grace, the lower half as complete in execution as the upper is rough and painty. "Good Folks are Scarce" (20), by J. Hayllar—the first of several rural groups and figures of much character in the artist's usual manner. "The Keeper's Assistants" (35), by J. S. Noble; in technical qualities this composition of a white pony, a couple of setters, and a group of game before a rustic gate over which is seen a reach of landscape, is certainly one of the best in the gathering. The painting is sound, simple, direct, and seems to partake of an old English character suitable to the subject. But we cannot say so much for "The Gillie's Fireside" (394), by the same artist—it is hot in colour and forced in effect. H. M. Page's "Highland Sport" (34), a group of salmon and game, partakes of the juicy richness of the colouring of Mr. Noble's first-named picture, over which it is hung. "A Line to Prue"—Steele's Letters" (39), one of four small works of considerable ability, though a little heavy in colour, by Beatrice Meyer. No. 41, by T. Roberts, may be noticed for some ingenuity in dealing with the subject—i.e., a girl reading a ghost-story by fire-light to her little brother, who, at a sound emitted from the piano by a climbing black cat, turns a scared sidelong look into the dark room to meet the green eyes of the animal, and to mark the distorted colossal shadow of his own head projected along the wall. But the hideousness of the terror in the little fellow's face vulgarises the humour of the incident. "Clouded June" (53), by J. W. B. Knight, shows some artistic originality of observation. A bust portrait by John Burr of his fellow-member Wyke Bayliss (57) shows a solidity, strength, and vigour of handling and effect, which, if accompanied by a little more care in modeling would give the work very high rank. "Dutch Pinks on Shore" (60), a skilful little marine piece, by Edwin Hayes. "The Woodman" (71), by J. White: this and other contributions by the same artist, and somewhat similar studies from nature by J. R. Reid, together with larger landscape-work more ambitious in aim, but less true in colour, by E. Ellis, may be classed together as presenting unmistakable evidences of capacity. But, although far more acceptable than much of the conventionality in these rooms, we must contend that these productions are not sufficiently complete and conscientiously thought out to entitle them to public exhibition. They are not pictures, but studies; useful, no doubt, they should be to the artists themselves as strongly emphasised records of impressions of the "values" in given effects or of given colours and tones; but they owe their specious attractiveness in an exhibition to much that is exaggerated or shallow. "A Peat Moss in the Lewis" (79), by P. Macnab, reveals a melancholy misapprehension of the effect of twilight. "Stitching-Time" (85), by Carlton A. Smith—an advance upon previous works. "Sport in 1680" (89), by W. Hughes—a very well painted group of pheasants, partridges, a hare, and other game, with an ornamental powder-flask of the period named in the title. "Le Bal des Pauvres" (98), by A. Ludovici—an organ-grinder with children dancing in a London slum. "Landscape and Cattle: Evening" (116), by G. Cole—a manifest falling-off, we regret to say. "The Assizes" (122), by J. Morgan—an ante-room to a court of justice, with many figures; the subject indicated in the catalogue; the faces have character, but the painting is rather thin and mechanical. No. 139, by W. M. Hay—dextrous technically, and an advance in refinement. "Cracking the Last Nut" (140), by A. Ludovici, jun.—gallants clustering round a dinner-table from which the ladies have just retired (save one roguish listener) to tell some racy story—evinces progress. A rustic girl gathering "Blackberries" (163), by F. Morgan. No. 166, by T. K. Pelham—slight but picturesque in effect and colour. "Dutch Herring-Boats getting under way off the Fair Isle" (169), by J. Fraser—almost monochromatic, but very spirited, particularly in the painting of the sea. "A Misty Day: Burnham Beeches" (172)—one of several landscapes by H. Caffier, all equally distinguished by delicacy of colouring and treatment. No. 178, by W. H. Bartlett—little Dombey by the seashore asking his sister, "What is the sea always saying?" "The Retreat" (183), by F. Heydendhal—cavalry picking their way after sundown in a snow-covered landscape, by a winding rivulet fast locked in ice, the turrets of a chateau in the mid-distance relieved against the ruddy glow that lingers on the horizon beneath a canopy of snow-cloud. This is one of the ablest works in the collection; yet the discriminating and liberal hangers at this gallery have placed it above "the line!" "The Complete Angler," by W. Dendy Sadler, a new member—a very droll and characteristic figure of an old fellow fishing patiently under unfavourable circumstances: carefully studied and crisp in execution. "The Isle of Prospero: Effect of Sunset and Moonrise" (191)—the most complete example of Mr. Woolmer's peculiar powers we remember to have seen, the subject—happily chosen, admitting us, as it does, into a world of enchantment, and warranting, or at least condoning, a wide departure from the literal facts of nature—is conceived with rare poetic sympathy, and treated with artistic resources of fanciful, changeful effect, and jewelled colouring which are equally rare.

Passing to the smaller rooms, we may pause first before "The Land's End, Cornwall" (219), a work of careful, modest merit, by F. W. Meyer; "An Orange-Seller" (231), by P. Pavy—clever, somewhat in the manner of B. Constant, with gay colouring run riot. Nos. 236 and 246—two pictures by A. Burr from the same model: an old Scotchman, in the one he is poring over "The Word of God," in the other he is setting a mouse-trap, the head in both modelled with great truth—realised, indeed, almost to illusion. "Here They Come" (269), by H. King—a girl looking out of a door: brilliantly lighted. "Reciting an Ode on Mamma's Birthday" (291), by A. Martinetti—a composition of richly costumed

figures, in an ornate interior, copied, we believe, from an apartment in the Doria Palace, Rome: elaborately and brilliantly painted, though a little cold in tone. Here is another picture by a foreign artist hung above the line, where its multitude of minute details cannot fairly be seen. "Sunset: Littlehampton" (302), perhaps the best of several pleasing coast scenes, by G. S. Walters. "After the Ball" (319), a very promising female study by Eleanor Ball, who has apparently studied in the Belgian school. "A Cornish Orchard" (406), by J. Aumonier, admirably brilliant, yet refined, owing to a recognition of the value of atmospheric greys, which we fail to find in many landscapes here. "Summer Twilight" (470), by Lionel P. Smythe—a street scene, with a row of gas-lighted shops and unprotected females in the foreground shade, containing much skilful execution expended on an ill-chosen subject. No. 504, by H. Helmick—a farcical representation of a half idiotic-looking "China Hunter" examining pieces of blue-and-white crockery brought for his examination by an old housewife from her cottage dresser and closet. "A Stitch in Time" (512), by E. Hume—a bright little picture of two children by the seaside. "Pastures Sweet" (515), by Tom Lloyd—very good in colour and effect. "The Head of Loch Lomond" (519), the most important landscape by J. Peel, presenting the artist's usual respectable ability, saving, however, an increasing tendency to cold olive tones in the verdure. "Harvest-Time in Normandy" (531)—one of several landscapes of merit by W. S. Jay. We would also commend to the visitor the contributions of Carl Baurle, A. W. Bayes, H. H. Cauty, H. H. Couldery, J. Finnie, J. Gow, W. Gale, G. and E. Holmes, W. Holyoake, Jessica Hayllar, J. R. Houston, F. S. Muschamp, G. Pope, Sidney Starr, J. Surtees, W. L. and C. W. Wyllie, and E. A. Waterlow.

Among the water-colour drawings are a brilliant flower-piece by W. Muckley and several others of some mark, but hardly of sufficient importance to claim detailed observation.

The Queen has bought three of the pictures from the series illustrating Baveno and its neighbourhood, by M. and Madame de l'Aubinière, on view at the Belgian Gallery.

The Crown Princess of Germany has become an honorary member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and her Imperial Highness has, we understand, expressed her willingness to exhibit at the gallery of the institute.

The Fine-Arts Exhibition in the upper galleries of the Royal Albert Hall is now open to the public. Most of

the best pictures, including some works lent by the Queen, have been seen before. The collection of wood carvings, ancient and modern, will be found particularly interesting.

The following gentlemen have been elected Associate Exhibitors of the Society of Painters in Water Colours:—Messrs. T. J. Watson, W. E. Walker, E. A. Waterlow, and Walter Field.

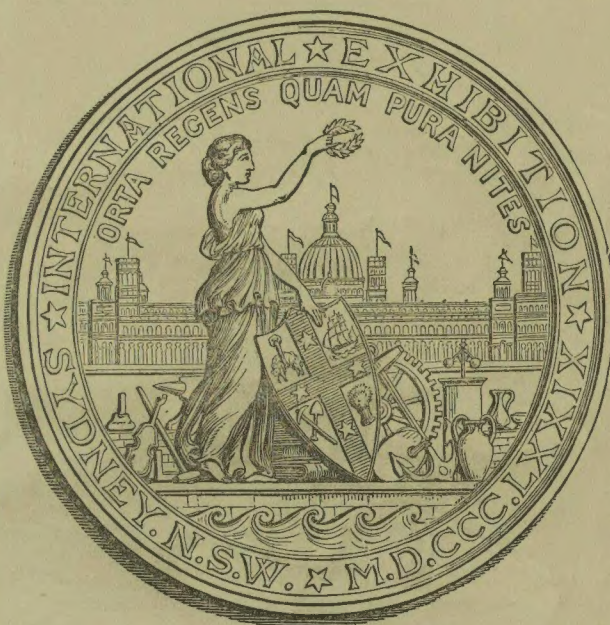
The report of the Fine-Arts Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool on the last Autumn Exhibition states that the sales amounted to over £9000.

A life-size portrait of Major Graham, by Mr. Frank Holl, has been presented to that gentleman upon his retirement, after thirty years' tenure of the office of Registrar-General.

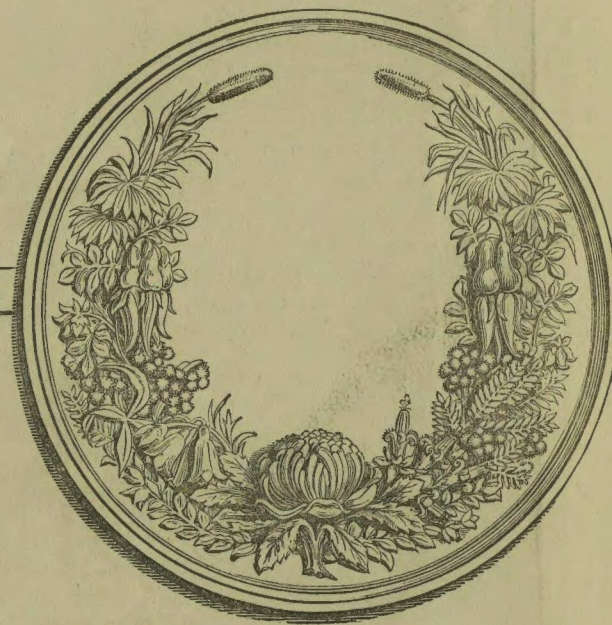
Mr. Herbert has completed the second great picture for the decoration of the Peers' Robing-Room, Westminster Palace—the first being "Moses Bringing Down the Tables of the Law from Mount Sinai." The subject of the present work, upon which the artist has been many years engaged, is "The Judgment of Daniel." We hope to describe the picture shortly.

The Art-Union of London have resolved to erect in their new office, 112, Strand, a tablet commemorative of their architect, the late Mr. E. M. Barry, whose last work it was.

The sale of the great collection of Prince Demidoff at San Donato, Florence, has been somewhat affected by adverse reports at Paris, but trustworthy persons on the spot state there is no foundation for these rumours, and that nothing was reserved. Americans have been among the principal purchasers. The pictures sold on the first three days realised about £100,000. Among the principal lots were the following:—Six Greuzes, 65,400f., including "The Young Peasant," a portrait of a boy, 27,000f.; Ruysdael, "Banks of the Meuse," 25,100f.; a flower-piece by Van Huysum, 23,000f.; a portrait of Anne Cavendish by Vandyck, 150,000f.; landscape by Hobbema, with figures by Van de Velde, 210,000f.; portrait of Spinola by Reubens, 81,000f.; a landscape by Rubens, 29,000f.; Teniers, "The Prodigal Son," 81,000f.; and "The Five Senses," 75,000f.; a small Van de Velde, 38,000f.; a larger one, 48,000f. Van der Capelle, "A Calm," 30,000f.; a portrait of his son, by Franz Hals, 65,000f. Nicholas Maas, "Happy Infant," three heads, 85,000f.; four Ostades, two very small, 112,000f.; Paul Potter's "Pigs," 31,600f., and his "Horses," 28,000f. Four Rembrandts, over 500,000f. The great collections of *objets d'art* fetched prices that are



MEDAL OF THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.



considered more equably good. A splendid Vienna table service of 107 pieces was sold in detail for 68,435f. Monday was occupied with the sale of Napoleonic relics.

The death is announced of Edward Girardet, a Swiss painter of repute, whose pictures are much prized in his own country. In the latter part of his career he devoted himself to engraving, the branch of art practised by his father and his brother Paul; and his plates from the "Divicon" of Gleyre, the "Banquet des Girondins," and the four scenes of Delaroche's "Passion" are considered masterpieces in France as well as in Switzerland.

Mr. John Bell Potter, the largest collector of paintings and works of art in Glasgow, has just died.

An Exhibition of Ancient and Modern Art will be opened at Turin on the 25th inst.

A new work, figuring 2115 monograms and crowns of all nations, is being published by Gerlach and Co., of Vienna. The monograms have all been specially designed and engraved. A copy of the complete work is on view at F. Schenk's, 1, Upper Chadwell-street, Clerkenwell.

## THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION MEDAL.

The design for the gold, silver, and bronze medals given to the successful exhibitors at the Sydney International Exhibition was originally prepared at Sydney, and a premium was given for it by the Exhibition Commissioners there. But when it came to London for the dies to be struck, the design had to be modified and simplified, under the advice of Messrs. J. S. and A. B. Wyon, by whom the dies have been prepared of two different sizes—namely, 3 in. diameter for the bronze, and 2 in. the gold and silver. Our illustration shows the design as executed. On the obverse side is a female figure which represents Australia, and a shield which contains the arms of New South Wales—viz., the Southern Cross and the emblems, the Golden Fleece (Wool), a Ship (Commerce), Pick and Shovel (Mining), and a Wheat-sheaf (Agriculture). The emblems around represent Science, Arts, and Commerce; and in the background is the main Exhibition Building or "Garden Palace" at Sydney. On the reverse side is a wreath of Australian plants and flowers, the centre one being the Waratah or native tulip. The rock rose is a strongly-scented pink or rose coloured flower, growing in moist rocky places near Sydney.

## EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

The following numbers, which have been published in the educational organs of Germany, represent approximately the present state of the chief European nations in regard to school education. Germany, with upwards of forty-two million

inhabitants, has 60,000 schools, attended by six million scholars, giving an average of one hundred scholars to each institution. The expenditure on account of schools in that country averages 2s. 11½d. per head of the population. England, with thirty-four million inhabitants, has 58,000 schools, attended by three million scholars, or an average of fifty-two to each school, and at an expense of 1s. 10½d. per head of the population. Austria-Hungary, with thirty-seven millions of people, has 30,000 schools, attended by three million pupils, or one hundred pupils each, at an expense of 1s. 8d. per head of the population. France, with thirty-seven millions of people, has 71,000 schools and 4,700,000 pupils, or sixty-six per school, the expenditure averaging nearly 1s. 6d. per head of the population. Spain, with seventeen millions of people, has 20,000 schools and 1,600,000 scholars, or fifty-six per school, the expenditure averaging 1s. 4½d. per head of the population. Italy has twenty-eight millions of people, 47,000 schools, and 1,900,000 scholars, or forty per school, the expenditure being 10d. per head of the population; while Russia, with seventy-four millions of people, has 32,000 schools and 1,100,000 scholars, or thirty-six per school, the average expenditure being rather more than 3½d. per head of the population.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. have published a popular edition of Mr. Barnett Smith's "Life of Mr. Gladstone," in one volume, at five shillings; and Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. announce the issue of a second edition of Mr. Clayden's "England under Lord Beaconsfield." The history has been further continued and an index added.

The following has been the result of an appeal made by Captain Gildea, of 20, Stafford-terrace, Kensington, for newspapers and books, &c., for "Our Soldiers in Afghanistan?"—7741 illustrated and comic papers; 8448 newspapers, books, and periodicals; 8864 Testaments and tracts; which have been sent during the winter in forty-eight bales to Cabul, Candahar, Kohat, and Jellalabad respectively. The balance of £5 6s. 10d. in hand after paying expenses has been handed over to the fund now being raised for the much-needed Infirmary for the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, at Hampstead.

The Mayor of Newport (Mr. R. Russell Evans) on Saturday, at the request of the Board of Trade, presented Captain Hodge, of the steam-ship Lady Tredegar, with a silver medal, in recognition of the gallantry and presence of mind shown by him in saving life. On Feb. 9 last the steam-ship Constance, on her voyage from Cardiff to Malta, sank in a terrific gale. The master, Captain Waller, and six men were observed by Captain Hodge floating on some broken spars, and he, at great risk in a heavy cross sea, changed the course of the Lady Tredegar, and succeeded in saving the whole seven.



OBITUARY.

VISCOUNTESS JOCELYN.

Frances Elizabeth, Viscountess Jocelyn, widow of Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, eldest son of Robert, third Earl of Roden, K.P., has just died at Cannes. Her Ladyship was born Feb. 9, 1820, the youngest daughter of Peter Leopold Louis Francis Nassau, fifth Earl Cowper, by Amelia, his wife (afterwards Viscountess Palmerston), daughter of Peniston, Viscount Melbourne. She was, consequently, sister of the late Earl Cowper, of the Right Hon. William Francis Cowper-Temple of Broadlands; of the Hon. Charles Spencer Cowper, who died March 30, 1879; and of Emily, late Countess of Shaftesbury. Lady Jocelyn, who was member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (second class), enjoyed the especial favour and regard of her Majesty, and, when Lady Frances Cowper, was one of the twelve unmarried ladies who bore the Queen's train at her marriage, in 1840. She was subsequently a Lady in Waiting and a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber, and finally, on relinquishing active duties at Court, was appointed an Extra Lady of the Bedchamber. Her Ladyship was married, April 29, 1841, to Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, M.P., and was left a widow, Aug. 12, 1854, with two sons and two daughters, all of whom have died within the last few years. The recent death at Mentone of her last surviving child—Robert, Earl of Roden—pressed heavily on her shattered constitution.

MR. DODGSON CHARLESWORTH.

John Charlesworth Dodgson Charlesworth, Esq., of Chapelthorpe Hall, and Stanley Hall, in the county of York, M.A. St. John's College, Cambridge, died on the 21st ult., aged sixty-four. He was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and hon. Colonel of the 3rd West York Rifle Volunteers, and sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest for the Borough of Wakefield from 1857 to 1859. He married, 1847, Sarah, daughter of Walker Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., of The Hermitage, in the county of Durham, by whom he leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Cornwall Simeon, Esq., last surviving son of the late Sir Richard Godin Simeon, Bart., on the 18th ult., at St. John's, Bishopstoke, aged sixty.

The Rev. Henry William Sullivan, Rector of Yoxal, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-four. He was son of the late Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan.

Joseph Nash, M.D., of Brockley Hall, near Bristol, Major 1st Somerset Volunteer Engineers, on the 24th ult., at 59, Pulteney-street, Bath, aged fifty-eight.

Georgiana, Lady Hamner, on the 21st ult., at Bettisfield, in her sixty-seventh year. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., of Grendon, Warwickshire, and was married, Sept. 3, 1833, to Sir John Hamner, Bart., made a Peer in 1872. She leaves no issue.

Lady Jane Pounden, wife of Captain Lonsdale Pounden, D.L., of Brownswood, County Wexford, on the 14th ult., at St. Leonard-on-Sea. She was eldest and last surviving daughter of Francis, tenth Earl of Moray, and sister of the present Earl. She married, first, Jan. 25, 1832, Sir John Archibald Stewart, Bart., of Grantully, and secondly, in 1839, Captain Pounden.

Thomas Sheehan, Esq., for many years one of the proprietors of the Dublin *Evening Mail*, on the 25th ult., at his residence, Mespil House, Dublin. In years gone by Tom and Remmey Sheehan, the joint proprietors of that leading Conservative paper, were looked upon as among the smartest and wittiest of journalists, and exercised great influence on public opinion in Ireland.

Samuel Edward Bolden, Esq., of Springfield Hall, Lancashire, J.P., a very successful breeder of shorthorn cattle, and formerly a well-known railway contractor, on the 22nd ult., at his son's residence, in Derby. He was younger son of the late John Leonard, Esq., who assumed the surname and arms of Bolden, and was afterwards known as John Bolden, Esq., of Hyning, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L.

Richard Donoughmore Lovett, Esq., on the 16th ult. Descended from Sir Robert Lovett, of Liscombe, High Sheriff of that county in 1608, he was thirtieth heir male and representative of the very ancient family of Lovett, of Liscombe, Bucks. He married, Jan. 19, 1854, Amelia Lillias Jane, youngest daughter of Samuel Fyler, Esq. Mr. Lovett's next brother, the Rev. Robert Lovett, formerly Rector of Trinity, Bath, is now Rector of Bishop's Caundle, Dorsetshire.

Kenelm Digby, Esq., on the 29th ult., at his residence, Shaftesbury House, Kensington, aged eighty. Mr. Digby, who was the youngest son of the Very Rev. W. Digby, Dean of Clonfert, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1823, and some time afterwards joined the Roman Catholic Church. He wrote several books, the best known being "The Broad Stone of Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England." The son of the deceased, Mr. Kenelm Thomas Digby, is a member for Queen's County.

Colonel John Selwyn Payne, of Badgworth Court, Gloucestershire, formerly of Clifton, J.P. of the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, Colonel Royal Monmouth Engineer Militia, on the 23rd ult., at Weston-super-Mare, aged fifty-seven. He was son of the late Charles Payne, Esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire, by Albinia, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Canon John Selwyn; formerly in the 24th Regiment of Foot. He married, in 1850, Ellen Harriet, daughter of John Russell, Esq., of Badgworth Court.

Brigadier-General Frederick William Jebb, Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, on Feb. 20, at Madras, aged forty-four. He was third son of the late Samuel Henry Jebb, Esq., of Boston, in Lincolnshire, who was next brother of Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, and was descended from the Nottinghamshire family of Jebb, several members of which were men of high position in the literary world. The Brigadier-General served with the 23rd Fusiliers in the Crimea.

Miss Isabella Mary Martin died on the 23rd ult., at 20, Redcliffe-gardens, S.W., aged sixty-eight. Miss Martin was a daughter of John Martin, the celebrated painter, and was well known to those who visited the Soane Museum, in Lincoln's Inn Fields; while her brother-in-law, the late Mr. Joseph Bonomi, the well-known Egyptologist, was curator of that institution. She constantly assisted Mr. Bonomi in his archaeological researches, as well as in the care of the valuable collections of antiquities at the Soane Museum, being a woman of high intelligence and considerable acquired knowledge. She was also greatly esteemed and beloved among her personal acquaintance.

The closing meet of the Royal staghounds was held at Maidenhead Thicket, Windsor, on Monday morning. The weather was fine, and a large number of the neighbouring gentry, yeomanry, and inhabitants attended the gathering, which was one of the most brilliant of the season.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F K (Derby).—We have some recollection of the amateur named, but have not seen him for many years past. The games played by him against such adversaries should be very interesting.

M B (Aberdeen).—There being no other move to relieve the King from the check, Black is compelled to take the Pawn en passant.

EAST MAIDEN.—We shall publish the names of the winners in the British Problem Association Tourney when the award becomes final.

J A (Dundrum).—We are not surprised to hear that the children failed to solve No. 1882; many "children of a larger growth" failed therein. We are quite satisfied of your good faith and of that of the boys also.

G H D G (Paris).—All the letters containing inquiries about your book were destroyed, when answered, in accordance with our usual practice. Any further communications we receive shall be forwarded to you.

NOMEN (Portland, U.S.A.).—In Problem No. 1876 Black's defence against 1. Q to Q sq is 1. K to B 2nd. There is no solution in three moves by that line of play.

W H.—A piece does not lose its checking power on the adverse King when it is "pinned." In the position described White is checkmated.

H C A (New York).—We are much obliged to you for the book containing the constitution of the American Chess Association and the new code. We should be glad to receive a batch of the games in the late tourney before the affair has been forgotten in Europe.

F L (St Petersburg).—Your solution of No. 1880 is correct; the others received from you are acknowledged in the usual place.

W R (Richmond, U.S.A.).—Your solution of No. 1879 is correct.

W G (Whitby).—Thanks; yours are always acceptable.

M S H (Bermuda).—The problem shall be examined.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1881 received from C A M F, J Neville, W T R, P le Page, and F L (St Petersburg).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1882 received from W G G I (Boulogne), W S Leest, Jane Nepveu, Onno, W Biddle, F L, C A M F, Leslie Lachlan, W D Jones, J Bumstead, W T R, J Tucker, F Wheatley, F le Page, Isaac Ashe, and M H Moorhouse.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1883 received from H B Loh, Shadforth, East Maiden, Cant, E P Vulliamy, Norina, Ben Nevis, Onno, An Old Hand, Elsie, R Gray, M O'Halloran, C S Cox, C Darragh, N Cator, Kitten, R Jessop, Jupiter Junior, Helen Lee, E Elsbury, H Brewster, R Ingersoll, B L Dyke, G L Mayne, N Warner, T Greenbank, D W Kell, S Farrant, Dr F St, Norman Rumbelow, Boltsbridge, Julia Short, A R, Alpha, B Blacklock, R Chandler, W D Jones, C Oswald, F E Purchas, Kentish Man, J W W, J Tucker, John Walford, W Gibbons, D Allen, L Sharswood, W H Miles, Cholwell, R H Brooks, P le Page, and M H Moorhouse.

NOTE.—We have received a large number of proposed solutions to this problem by way of 1. B to Kt 5th and 1. Q to B sq. To the first named attack R to K has a good defence in 1. P to B 2nd and 2. Kt to B 5th, and the answer to 1. Q to B sq is 1. B takes R, followed by 2. B to Kt 5th.

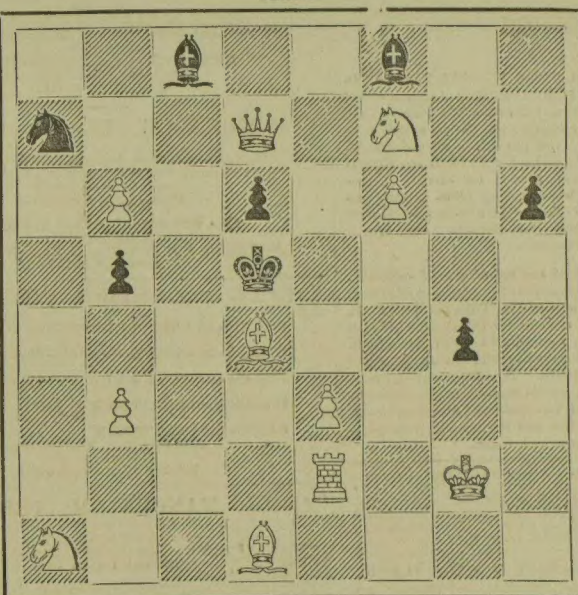
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1882.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Kt 5th Q B P takes Kt\*  
2. Q to Kt 8th K to B 6th or 7th  
3. Q to Q Kt 3rd. Mate.

\* If Black play 1. K to B 5th, White continues with 2. Kt to Kt 5th (ch); if 1. K takes Kt, then 2. Q to Q 2nd (ch); if 1. K to B 6th, then 2. Q to Q 2nd (ch); and if 1. K takes Kt, then 2. Q to Kt 3rd (ch), mating on the third move in every case.

PROBLEM No. 1885.  
By J. THURSBY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in the first-class Tourney of the Counties' Chess Association between the Rev. Mr. WAYNE and Mr. THOROLD.  
(Petrol's Defence.)

|   |                |                     |                 |
|---|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. W.)  | BLACK (Mr. T.) | WHITE (Mr. W.)      | BLACK (Mr. T.)  |
| 29. R to K B sq   | P to K 4th     | 30. R to B 4th      | P to Kt 5th     |
| 31. Kt to K 2nd   | P to Kt 4th    | 32. R to B 5th      | R takes P (ch)  |
| 33. K to Q 2nd  | R takes P      | 34. R takes Q B P   | K to Q 2nd      |
| 35. R to K 5th  | K to Q 2nd     | 36. R to K 7th      | K to Q 3rd      |
| 37. R takes R P   | R to Kt 4th    | 38. R to K 7th      | R takes R P     |
| 39. P to R 3rd  | P takes P      | 40. P takes P       | R to B 7th      |
| Black's attack on the K P cannot be repelled now.   |                |                     |                 |
| 41. R to K 4th  | B takes Kt     | 42. R takes B       | R takes P       |
| 43. K to Q 3rd  | P to R 4th     | 44. K to K 3rd      | K to K 4th      |
| We believe Black could win in this position by exchanging Rooks, afterwards advancing P to K 3rd. It is an interesting study, anyhow, and we leave it to amateurs blessed with sufficient leisure to work it out. |                |                     |                 |
| 45. R to B 2nd  | R to Q R 3rd   | 46. R takes P       | R takes P (ch)  |
| 47. K to B 2nd  | P to R 5th     | 48. K to B sq       | R to Q 6th      |
| 49. R to B 2nd  | R to Kt 6th    | 50. R to B 5th      | K to K 5th      |
| 51. K to B 2nd  | R to Q 6th     | 52. R to K 5th (ch) | K to B 5th      |
| 53. R to K 2nd  | P to R 6th     | 54. K to Kt sq      | P to Kt 5th     |
| 55. R to B 2nd (ch)   | K to Kt 6th    | 56. R to Q 2nd      | R to K 6th      |
| 57. P to B 4th  | R to Q 6th     | 58. R to Q sq       | P to R 7th (ch) |
| 59. K to R sq   | K to R 6th,    | and White resigned. |                 |

Mr. W. R. Bland, of Duffield, near Derby, has in the press a Chess Club Directory, containing the addresses of 170 clubs in England and Wales, with the names and addresses of secretaries, places and hours of meeting, &c. The book will give particulars of chess associations in England, lists of players willing to visit clubs for entertainment play, and lists of the principal chess-rooms of London.

A match between the Eccletic and Ladies' College Chess Club was played last week at the Ladies' College. The following table shows the names of the players on each side and their several scores, drawn games counting half a point:—

| ECCLETIC.    |      | LADIES' COLLEGE. |      |
|--------------|------|------------------|------|
| Mr. Mattocks | Won. | Miss F. Down     | Won. |
| Mr. Smith    | 0    | Miss H. Down     | 1    |
| Mr. Clayton  | 0    | Mr. Ridpath      | 2    |
| Mr. G. Gibbs | 0    | Mr. Stibel       | 0    |
| Mr. W. Gibbs | 0    | Mr. Manning      | 2    |
| Mr. Hodge    | 0 ½  | Mr. Lord         | 1 ½  |
| Mr. Palmer   | 0    | Mr. Long         | 1    |
| Mr. Story    | 1    | Mr. J. Ridpath   | 1    |
|              | 4 ½  |                  | 10 ½ |

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 30, 1879) of Mr. Johnston Jonas Foster, late of Moor Park, Ludlow, Salop, who died on Feb. 26 last at Cannes, was proved on the 17th ult. by Abraham Briggs Foster and John Foster, the brothers, John Stansfeld, and Mrs. Hannah Jane Foster, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £700,000. The testator bequeaths to the Bradford Infirmary, the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital, the Bradford Fever Hospital, and the Halifax Infirmary, £250 each; to his wife £1000, certain jewellery, furniture, horses and carriages, and £3500 per annum for life, to be reduced to £1000 per annum in the event of her marrying again; and a few other legacies. The Moor Park estate, and generally all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property in the counties of Salop and Hereford, with some slight exceptions, are first settled upon his sons, if any, and, failing a son, upon every daughter of his in succession, according to seniority, for life, with remainder to her first and other sons, according to their respective seniorities in tail male. We believe the testator died without leaving a son, and in consequence his eldest daughter under this entail will succeed to the estate. The remainder of his real property, including the Cliffe Hill estate and his share of the Egton estate, Yorkshire, are directed to be sold, and the proceeds thereof, together with the residue of the personalty, failing a son, is to be divided between his daughters.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1880) of Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart., late of The Hazles, near Prescott, Lancashire, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 16th ult. by Henry Arthur Bright, Heywood Bright, and Frederick William Oliver, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths £300 to the Liverpool Infirmary; £200 each to the Liverpool Dispensary, the School for the Indigent Blind at Liverpool, and the Blue Coat School at Liverpool; and £100 each to the Society at Liverpool for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, and the Southern Hospital, Liverpool; £500 to be applied by his trustees for the benefit of the poor of the Parish of Huyton, and £500 for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Prescott. There are considerable legacies to great nephews and nieces, and legacies also to his executors and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his four nieces, Mrs. Phoebe Morgan, Mrs. Henrietta Sophia Dudgeon, Mrs. Eleanor Seton Kerr, and Mrs. Frances Sarah Heywood.

The will (dated June 14, 1878) of Miss Catherine Martha Mellish, late of Hammels Park, Herts, and of No. 11, Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane, who died on Feb. 17 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, Hamilton Fane Gladwin, and Charles Reynolds Williams, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix devises all her real estate and bequeaths all her personal estate to the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers for life, and at his decease to Hamilton Fane Gladwin absolutely.

The will (dated May 13, 1878) of the Rev. Edward Kaye Burney, late of Thurnham, Kent, who died on Feb. 2 last, has been proved by the Venerable Charles Burney, the brother, and Arthur George Burney, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Emily Dulcibella Burney, his furniture, household effects, horses and carriages, and he makes up her annual income to £1500. After making a provision for his daughter, Emily Harriet, he leaves the residue of his property to his three sons, the Rev. Edward Moore Burney, Arthur George Burney, and Herbert Henry Burney.

The will (dated Aug. 23, 1876) with a codicil (dated July 17, 1877) of Mr. James McClelland, formerly of Glasgow, but late of No. 32, Pembroke-square, chartered accountant, who died on Oct. 24 last, has been proved by Andrew Simpson McClelland, the son, William Murray, and Charles Frederick Murray, the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £40,000. The only persons interested under the will are the members of testator's family.

The will (dated March 8, 1878) of Don Francisco del Val y Martinez, late of Barcelona, in Spain, who died on Oct. 8 last, was proved in London on the 4th ult. by Julian del Val y de los Rios, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £35,000. Subject to some legacies to relatives, the testator appoints his said son as the universal heir of his movable and immovable property.

The will (dated Jan. 28, 1874) with two codicils (dated Jan. 28, and Dec. 7, 1874) of Mr. Hampden Clement, late of No. 20, Wilton-crescent, who died on the 4th ult., has been proved by Reynold Alleyne Clement, the son, and Mrs. Philippa Cobham Clement, the widow, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The will (dated Dec. 2, 1879) with a codicil (dated Jan. 14, 1880) of Mr. William Ballance, late of Mount Pleasant, Upper Clapton, who died on Feb. 4 last, has been proved by John Enilius Ernest Steigenberger Sharp, the nephew, and Alfred Carr, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths £1000 each to the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society; £500 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £300 each to the Church Pastoral Aid Society and the London City Mission; £100 to the Dalston Refuge; and £50 to the North-East London Church Missionary Society.

The will (dated Oct. 20, 1875) of the Right Rev. John Sutton Utterson, D.D., Bishop of Guildford, late of The Close, Winchester, who died on Dec. 21 last at Ryde, has been proved by the Rev. Frank Ernest Utterson, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

Mr. William Fisher, a prominent townsman at Sheffield, who died last week, leaves by will £1000 to be divided among the charitable institutions of the town, and £8000 for the purpose of founding a charitable institution for the benefit of unmarried and married women or widows who are Roman Catholics or members of the Jewish body, somewhat similar to the Deakin Charity—an institution which already exists at Sheffield. The Deakin Charity is for the benefit of unmarried women belonging to the Church of England or Protestant Dissenters, and excludes Unitarians, Catholics, and Jews. Mr. Fisher was a Unitarian.

Miss Mary Wasey, who recently expired at an advanced age at Prior's Court, Chieveley, near Newbury, has bequeathed £3000 to the Royal Berkshire Hospital at Reading, £2000 to the Bath Hospital, £2000 to the Cancer Hospital at Brompton, and £2000 to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton. Her personal estate has been sworn under £90,000.

The annual conference of the Yorkshire Sunday School Unions was held in Sheffield yesterday week, when Mr. Mundella, M.P. for the borough, presided. Both he and Mr. Waddy gave addresses on the importance of Sunday School teaching as a means of forming the morality of the nation.



MALVERN COLLEGE.

The Next Term will begin on MONDAY, MAY 3.

**BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOL,**  
founded by the Landed Proprietors of the County and others, for providing a first-class Education at a moderate cost.  
CHAIRMAN—EARL COWPER, R.G.  
VICE-CHAIRMAN—MR. SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, M.P.  
HEAD MASTER—C. W. BOURNE, M.A., Camb.  
Late Senior Mathematical Master at Marlborough College.  
Highest Fee, £40 per annum.  
The Next Term will commence APRIL 27, 1880.  
Apply to the Secretary, Mr. MARK SHARMAN, Solicitor, Bedford.

**BATH COLLEGE, BATH.**  
CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.  
President.—His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., D.C.L.  
Head Master.—E. W. DUNN, Esq., M.A., late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and for ten years a Master in Clifton College.  
Honorary Secretary.—Sir Henry Freeling, Bart.  
Four or more Entrance Scholarships will be offered for Competition on Wednesday, April 15, and 16, 1880, value from £25 to £50, to be increased to £85 in case of a scholar who needs it.  
The Examiners will allow for age in the case of younger boys, and will also recommend meritorious candidates for Free Nominations. The Head Master can provide for Candidates from a distance during the examination. The Midsummer Term begins on May 1.

**BANK OF NEW ZEALAND**  
(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861).  
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.  
Capital, £1,000,000.  
Reserve Fund, £555,000.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Hon. James Williamson, M.L.C., President.  
G. B. Owen, Esq., J. C. Stone, Esq.  
Alfred Cox, Esq., M.G.A., J. C. Firth, Esq.  
Wm. Innes, Taylor, Esq., S. Browning, Esq.

**LONDON BOARD.**  
The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.C.M.G.  
Archd. Hamilton, Esq., M.A.  
Sir Fenrose G. Julian, K.C.M.G., Thomas Russell, Esq., C.M.G.

Head Office—Auckland.  
**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**  
In Australia—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.  
In Fiji—Lewika.  
In New Zealand—Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Picton, Wellington, and at eighty-six other towns and places throughout the colony.  
The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.  
The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS of £20 and upwards for fixed periods of two to five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum. The rate for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.  
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.  
No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL**  
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.  
13, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.  
City Branch: Mansion House-buildings, E.C.

**DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.**  
CREDIT of half the first five Annual Premiums allowed on whole-term Policies on healthy Lives not over sixty years of age.  
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES granted, without Profit, payable at death or on attaining a specified age.  
INVALID Lives assured at rates proportioned to the risk.  
CLAIMS paid thirty days after proof of death.

**BONUS.**  
The Reversionary Bonus at Quinquennial Division in January, 1877 (amounting to £37,014), averaged 50 per cent, and the Cash Bonus 30 per cent, on the Premiums paid in the five years.  
The Next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1882, and persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that division to one year's additional share of profits over later entrants.

**REPORT, 1879.**  
The Fifty-fifth Annual Report, and the latest balance-sheets rendered to the Board of Trade, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or of any of its Agents.  
GEORGE CUTLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.

**PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE,**  
Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths,  
11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS.

Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; Queen's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per oz. Many other patterns, plain or highly ornamented.

| Fiddle Pattern.     | oz. £ s. d. | Queen's Pattern.    | oz. £ s. d. |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 12 Table Spoons     | 30 10 15 0  | 12 Table Spoons     | 40 15 0 0   |
| 12 Dessert ditto    | 20 7 3 4    | 12 Dessert ditto    | 25 9 7 6    |
| 12 Table Forks      | 30 10 15 0  | 12 Table Forks      | 40 15 0 0   |
| 12 Dessert ditto    | 20 7 3 4    | 12 Dessert ditto    | 25 9 7 6    |
| 2 Gravy Spoons      | 10 3 11 8   | 2 Gravy Spoons      | 14 5 5 0    |
| 1 Soup Ladle        | 9 3 11 8    | 1 Soup Ladle        | 10 3 15 0   |
| 4 Sauce ditto       | 10 3 16 8   | 4 Sauce ditto       | 12 4 16 0   |
| 4 Salt ditto, gilt  | 1 0 4 16 0  | 4 Salt ditto, gilt  | 2 2 0 0     |
| 1 Pair Fish Carvers | 4 16 0      | 1 Pair Fish Carvers | 6 2 0 0     |
| 12 Tea Spoons       | 10 3 16 8   | 12 Tea Spoons       | 14 5 12 0   |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs  | 0 15 0      | 1 Pair Sugar Tongs  | 1 2 0 0     |

Set of Fiddle Pattern £57 6 4. Set of Queen's Pattern £77 9 0.  
A Pamphlet, with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application.  
For the use of committees a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, delicious, and recommended by the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.  
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"Soft and mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."  
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1875; Dublin Exhibition, 1885, the Gold Medal.  
20, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

**EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.**  
The product of a special refining process; it is Chocolate devoided of its richness and substantiality, Sugarless, and of the consistence of coffee. It is essentially an afternoon Chocolate. Sold only in packets labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.**  
Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER, in 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. Packets.**  
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty**  
Three PRIZE MEDALS.  
Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000 lbs.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.**  
Paris, London, New York.  
Sold Everywhere.

**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.**  
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.  
Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.  
The faculty pronounce it the most nourishing, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.  
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.  
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

**THE ESSEX FLOUR AND GRAIN COMPANY, LIVERPOOL-ROAD, LONDON, N.,** supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 50 lbs. 8d.; Households, for Bread making, 10s.; Wheat Meal for Brown Bread, 9s. 4d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lbs. 3s.; American Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 5s. 4d.; Indian Corn, 5s. 4d.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 2s.; Meat Extracts, per 14 lbs. 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 48 lbs. 5s. 4d.; Lentil Flour, per 1 lb. tin, 8d.; per 14 lbs. 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-list on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

**WILLS' BEST BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO.**

**WILLS' BEST BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO,**  
by the courtesy of the French Government, is now SOLD in PARIS, at the Bureau of the REGIE, GRAND HOTEL. Price, in 8-oz. and 2-oz. Packets, at the rate of 12 francs per lb. Cigarettes, 80 centimes per box containing ten.

**W. D. and H. O. WILLS.**

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new low-priced article.

It is the old-established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandriff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by 11 Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

There are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER:—First—Its prompt, quick action, and the new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair, never failing by a few applications TO RESTORE GRAY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second—Its easy application without any previous preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations. It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL, LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm, the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness, and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar, hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.

A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and constantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

**BREIDENBACH'S "ACME" BOUQUET.**  
A delicately fragrant and lasting perfume, 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S AMANDINE, for whitening and preserving the HANDS AND SKIN, 2s. 6d. Jar. Of all Chemists; and the Makers, 157s, New Bond-street, London, W.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.**  
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE.** For the Teeth and Breath.  
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "anaemic," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly safe and delicious as a shower. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailled everywhere.

**RARE and PRECIOUS PERFUMES.**  
300 varieties of Scents, Refined Soaps, Sachets, Odorous Waters, Ladies' Toilet Requisites, Pomades, Oils, Hair Washes, Dentifrices, Cologne, Complimentary and Wedding Presents, Fountains, &c.  
Descriptive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, post-free to all applicants.

**PIESSE and LUBIN,**  
2, New Bond-street, London.

**PIESSE and LUBIN.**  
TURKISH PASTILS.  
"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghills at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet, aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN's shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montague.  
In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.  
2, New Bond-street, London.

**NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored**  
by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Pamphlets upon application.—S. T. ROWLAND'S post-free.—R. HOVENDE and SONS, London.

**GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S**  
GOLDEN HAIR produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Prices 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London. Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Boulevards, Brussels.

**DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?**  
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. HERRING'S, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

**SHOWING THEIR TEETH.—Considerable**  
excitement is now being evinced with regard to the coming election, and both Tories and Radicals are "Showing their Teeth." This may be done to much greater advantage by those who have been careful to preserve them, and by using ROWLAND'S ODONTO have kept them sound and white, and so have avoided the torments of dyspepsia and indigestion, which often result from decayed teeth. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for Rowland's Odonto.

**CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE**  
GOLD-MEDAL MARKING INK.—Three Gold, Five Silver, and other Medals. Some Chemists and Stationers for extra profit, deceive. Genuine Label, "Daughter of the John Bond." Works, 75, Southgate-rd., N. No heating required. £100 reward on criminal conviction for misrepresentation or colourable imitation. Why mark your linen with cotton? It can be picked out.

**HOOPING COUGH.**  
ROCHE'S HERBAL BROCCATION.

**THE celebrated effectual Cure without**  
Internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 57, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp.  
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

REGENCY-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.  
the ONLY ONE ADDRESS for the Mourning Warehouse.

**MOURNING ORDERS SENT AT ONCE UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM.**

A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to TRAVEL to all parts of the country—no matter the distance—(free of any extra charge whatever to the customer) with a full assortment of Made-up Goods of the most fashionable and suitable description.

FOR A FAMILY MOURNING, and also Mourning for Servants.  
Orders, however large, can be completed at very short notice by Dressmakers of the greatest proficiency (either French, German, or English).  
Observe the only one Address—  
PETER ROBINSON'S, COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.  
One of the most important Houses of its kind in England. Established as a Mourning Warehouse Thirty Years.

**COUTURIERES FRANCAISES.**  
Experienced and good fitting Dressmakers, Both French and English (charges moderate), at PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

**GOOD BLACK SILKS,**  
at unprecedented low prices.  
PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, will sell during the month of March the following very cheap Goods, all of the best make:—  
BONNET and CIE'S EXCELLENT WEAVING SILKS, at 4s. 3d., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., and 10s. 6d., best made.  
JAUBERT'S BLACK SILKS, 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. 16 yards of a good wearing quality for £3 18s. 6d.  
RICH SATIN DE LYON, for Dresses and Mantles, highly recommended for wear, at 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.  
BLACK SATINS, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.  
BLACK VELVETS, from 3s. 11d. to 7s. 6d.  
BLACK STRIPED VELVETS, from 4s. 11d. to 6s. 6d.  
BLACK DAMASSE and BROCHE SILKS, in Silk and Satin Grounds, from 2s. 6d. to 8s. 11d.  
RICH SILK and SATIN COSTUMES, The latest Paris Fashions, 4s. 6d., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 158s., 159s., 160s., 161s., 162s., 163s., 164s., 165s., 166s., 167s., 168s., 169s., 170s., 171s., 172s., 173s., 174s., 175s., 176s., 177s., 178s., 179s., 180s., 181s., 182s., 183s., 184s., 185s., 186s., 187s., 188s., 189s., 190s., 191s., 192s., 193s., 194s., 195s., 196s., 197s., 198s., 199s., 200s., 201s., 202s., 203s., 204s., 205s., 206s., 207s., 208s., 209s., 210s., 211s., 212s., 213s., 214s., 215s., 216s., 217s., 218s., 219s., 220s., 221s., 222s., 223s., 224s., 225s., 226s., 227s., 228s., 229s., 230s., 231s., 232s., 233s., 234s., 235s., 236s., 237s., 238s., 239s., 240s., 241s., 242s., 243s., 244s., 245s., 246s., 247s., 248s., 249s., 250s., 251s., 252s., 253s., 254s., 255s., 256s., 257s., 258s., 259s., 260s., 261s., 262s., 263s., 264s., 265s., 266s., 267s., 268s., 269s., 270s., 271s., 272s., 273s., 274s., 275s., 276s., 277s., 278s., 279s., 280s., 281s., 282s., 283s., 284s., 285s., 286s., 287s., 288s., 289s., 290s., 291s., 292s., 293s., 294s., 295s., 296s., 297s., 298s., 299s., 300s., 301s., 302s., 303s., 304s., 305s., 306s., 307s., 308s., 309s., 310s., 311s., 312s., 313s., 314s., 315s., 316s., 317s., 318s., 319s., 320s., 321s., 322s., 323s., 324s., 325s., 326s., 327s., 328s., 329s., 330s., 331s., 332s., 333s., 334s., 335s., 336s., 337s., 338s., 339s., 340s., 341s., 342s., 343s., 344s., 345s., 346s., 347s., 348s., 349s., 350s., 351s., 352s., 353s., 354s., 355s., 356s., 357s., 358s., 359s., 360s., 361s., 362s., 363s., 364s., 365s., 366s., 367s., 368s., 369s., 370s., 371s., 372s., 373s., 374s., 375s., 376s., 377s., 378s., 379s., 380s., 381s., 382s., 383s., 384s., 385s., 386s., 387s., 388s., 389s., 390s., 391s., 392s., 393s., 394s., 395s., 396s., 397s., 398s., 399s., 400s., 401s., 402s., 403s., 404s., 405s., 406s., 407s., 408s., 409s., 410s., 411s., 412s., 413s., 414s., 415s., 416s., 417s., 418s., 419s., 420s., 421s., 422s., 423s., 424s., 425s., 426s., 427s., 428s., 429s., 430s., 431s., 432s., 433s., 434s., 435s., 436s., 437s., 438s., 439s., 440s., 441s., 442s., 443s., 444s., 445s., 446s., 447s., 448s., 449s., 450s., 451s., 452s., 453s., 454s., 455s., 456s., 457s., 458s., 459s., 460s., 461s., 462s., 463s., 464s., 465s., 466s., 467s., 468s., 469s., 470s., 471s., 472s., 473s., 474s., 475s., 476s., 477s., 478s., 479s., 480s., 481s., 482s., 483s., 484s., 485s., 486s., 487s., 488s., 489s., 490s., 491s., 492s., 493s., 494s., 495s., 496s., 497s., 498s., 499s., 500s., 501s., 502s., 503s., 504s., 505s., 506s., 507s., 508s., 509s., 510s., 511s., 512s., 513s., 514s., 515s., 516s., 517s., 518s., 519s., 520s., 521s., 522s., 523s., 524s., 525s., 526s., 527s., 528s., 529s., 530s., 531s., 532s., 533s., 534s., 535s., 536s., 537s., 538s., 539s., 540s., 541s., 542s., 543s., 544s., 545s., 546s., 547s., 548s., 549s., 550s., 551s., 552s., 553s., 554s., 555s., 556s., 557s., 558s., 559s., 560s., 561s., 562s., 563s., 564s., 565s., 566s., 567s., 568s., 569s., 570s., 571s., 572s., 573s., 574s., 575s., 576s., 577s., 578s., 579s., 580s., 581s., 582s., 583s., 584s., 585s., 586s., 587s., 588s., 589s., 590s., 591s., 592s., 593s., 594s., 595s., 596s., 597s., 598s., 599s., 600s., 601s., 602s., 603s., 604s., 605s., 606s., 607s., 608s., 609s., 610s., 611s., 612s., 613s., 614s., 615s., 616s., 617s., 618s., 619s., 620s., 621s., 622s., 623s., 624s., 625s., 626s., 627s., 628s., 629s., 630s., 631s., 632s., 633s., 634s., 635s., 636s., 637s., 638s., 639s., 640s., 641s., 642s., 643s., 644s., 645s., 646s., 647s., 648s., 649s., 650s., 651s., 652s., 653s., 654s., 655s., 656s., 657s., 658s., 659s., 660s., 661s., 662s., 663s., 664s., 665s., 666s., 667s., 668s., 669s., 670s., 671s., 672s., 673s., 674s., 675s., 676s., 677s., 678s., 679s., 680s., 681s., 682s., 683s., 684s., 685s., 686s., 687s., 688s., 689s., 690s., 691s., 692s., 693s., 694s., 695s., 696s., 697s., 698s., 699s., 700s., 701s., 702s., 703s., 704s., 705s., 706s., 707s., 708s., 709s., 710s., 711s., 712s., 713s., 714s., 715s., 716s., 717s., 718s., 719s., 720s., 721s., 722s., 723s., 724s., 725s., 726s., 727s., 728s., 729s., 730s., 731s., 732s., 733s., 734s., 735s., 736s., 737s., 738s., 739s., 740s., 741s., 742s., 743s., 744s., 745s., 746s., 747s., 748s., 749s., 750s., 751s., 752s., 753s., 754s., 755s., 756s., 757s., 758s., 759s., 760s., 761s., 762s., 763s., 764s., 765s., 766s., 767s., 768s., 769s., 770s., 771s., 772s., 773s., 774s., 775s., 776s., 777s., 778s., 779s., 780s., 781s., 782s., 783s., 784s., 785s., 786s., 787s., 788s., 789s., 790s., 791s., 792s., 793s., 794s., 795s., 796s., 797s., 798s., 799s., 800s., 801s., 802s., 803s., 804s., 805s., 806s., 807s., 808s., 809s., 810s., 811s., 812s., 813s., 814s., 815s., 816s., 817s., 818s., 819s., 820s., 821s., 822s., 823s., 824s., 825s., 826s., 827s., 828s., 829s., 830s., 831s., 832s., 833s., 834s., 835s., 836s., 837s., 838s., 839s., 840s., 841s., 842s., 843s., 844s., 845s., 846s., 847s., 848s., 849s., 850s., 851s., 852s., 853s., 854s., 855s., 856s., 857s., 858s., 859s., 860s., 861s., 862s., 863s., 864s., 865s., 866s., 867s., 868s., 869s., 870s., 871s., 872s., 873s., 8